

THE ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY NEWS.



No. 300.—NEW SERIES 20.]

LONDON, SATURDAY, JUNE 22, 1867.

[ONE PENNY.]

SERIOUS ATTEMPT TO RESCUE FENIAN PRISONERS.

A RIOT of a very serious nature took place in Waterford on Thursday night, arising out of excited popular feeling amongst the lower classes. Four of the men who were arrested after landing at Dungarvan a fortnight ago were brought down, for better security, to Waterford Gaol by the train arriving at Cork at a quarter to nine o'clock. Twelve foot police and four mounted constabulary men met them at the terminus, for the purpose of escorting them to prison. As they went along the quays towards Lady-lane Bridewell, where the men in custody were to remain a short time, previous to being taken to the county gaol, a large crowd of the lower order collected, and followed, groaning, shouting, and using bad language. By the time the lock-up was

reached the crowd had considerably increased, and, as the excited mob filled up all the approaches, Head Constable Barry, having charge of the prisoners, did not deem it right to proceed to the county goal with such a small force. Reinforcements were sent for, and on their arrival the whole proceeded to the county prison. In each street through which the party passed the crowd became larger and even more hostile in their demeanour towards the constabulary. With much difficulty way could be made. Nearing the gaol in Patrick-street the escort was stoned by the mob. Not without considerable effort the police cleared a passage to the prison doors, and got the prisoners, who had suffered from the stones also, in safe. But it was on their return that the real *mêlée* commenced. Brickbats, paving-stones, and other missiles were thrown at the heads of the men with the rapidity of hail, cutting and wounding many dreadfully about the face and body. Several had

their fire-arms taken. At length, being unable to stand the attack any longer, they were compelled, in order to save their lives, to turn on the mob and charge them with fixed bayonets. The crowd rushed back in disorder. One policeman, it appears, fell behind, and he received a very bad beating. His comrades rushed to his assistance, and one of the mob named Walshe, a bacon curer, was killed by a stab near the heart. Another named Keenan, a tin-smith, was so very badly wounded in the lung that his life is despaired of. Twenty-five others received slight wounds. The horse police rode through the crowd right and left, trampling down those before them. A desperate fight ensued for some minutes, but eventually the streets were cleared, and all was again quiet by eleven o'clock. One man who made himself very conspicuous has been arrested. Keenan, who has a large family, is yet lingering.



DISAFFECTION IN IRELAND.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

THE House of Lords re-assembled on Monday for the first time after the Whitsuntide recess. Lord Russell gave notice that he should call attention to the treaty lately concluded respecting the Duchy of Luxembourg.—Having forwarded a few Bills a stage, their Lordships adjourned.

On Tuesday a petition from the Cape of Good Hope against the proposed withdrawal of British troops from that colony was presented by the Duke of Manchester, and led to some discussion, in the course of which the responsibility for advising the measure was frankly assumed by the Earl of Carnarvon, who stated that at this moment there were about 4,000 troops in the colony, the annual charge for which exceeded £300,000, whilst the colonists only contributed an infinitesimal proportion of that amount—namely, £10,000. He saw no reason why the Cape should be exempted from a burden to which Canada, Australia, and New Zealand were liable, and therefore when at the Colonial Office he proposed that during the year 1868 only one battalion should be retained at the Cape, towards which the colonists should contribute at the same rate as the other colonies. Further, if circumstances rendered it necessary, a second battalion would be allowed in 1869 on the like conditions, the whole arrangement to be subject to revision in 1872. After some remarks from Earl Grey, the subject dropped, and their Lordships rose at twenty minutes past seven o'clock.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer, replying to a question from Mr. Stacpoole, said that no subject had given the Government more anxiety than that of parliamentary reform for Ireland, but it was impossible to conceal from themselves that the circumstances of the time were extremely unpropitious to its settlement, and they had, therefore, determined to postpone it to a more favourable opportunity. On the House going into committee on the Reform Bill, Mr. Laing moved the amendment to Clause 10, off which he had given notice, to the effect that the six boroughs of Birmingham, Bristol, Leeds, Liverpool, Manchester, and Sheffield should return three members each instead of two. If the proposal were accepted, he should then make another motion for grouping the boroughs of Arundel, Ashburton, Lyme Regis, Honiton, Telford, and Dartmouth, by which means he should obtain the additional members, without interfering with the scheme of the Government to add to the county representation. The Chancellor of the Exchequer contended that the arrangement under the Bill as it stood was, on the whole, a fair adjustment, giving as it did 258 members to boroughs and 237 to counties; whilst, if the plan of Mr. Laing were carried, it would have the effect of depriving the county population of thirty-four members who indirectly represented them under the existing system. If the committee were in favour of cumulative voting, and the representation of minorities to which it pointed, they would accede to the amendment, but the Government were entirely opposed to all such fantastic schemes; and if Parliament were determined to change the principle on which the opinions of the people of England had been accurately ascertained, they ought to be warned of the gravity of the consequences. Mr. Gladstone, in voting for the amendment, did so without committing himself to cumulative voting, or any other of the ulterior schemes at which the Chancellor of the Exchequer had glanced. In his opinion the claim of the large towns was irrefutable alike in policy and in principle. Lord Cranborne declared himself decidedly favourable to the representation of minorities, and said that if the amendment were rejected it would preclude the House in the most absolute manner from adopting that principle hereafter. Moreover, if, negating the amendment they afterwards accepted the amendment of Mr. T. Hughes for cumulative voting, the result would be that the representation of minorities would be allowed in counties, where the Liberals were in a minority, and not in towns, where the Conservatives were in a minority. The natural effect of three-cornered constituencies was, in his judgment, to secure the representation of minorities. The committee then divided, when there appeared for Mr. Laing's amendment, 259; against it, 247; majority for Ministers, 8. Mr. Laing intimated that after the decision just come to by the committee he should not persist with his next amendment, for giving an additional member to each of the boroughs of Birkenhead, Merthyr Tydvil, Salford, and Swansea. An amendment of Mr. A. Mitchell, to divide every borough returning two or more members into the same number of districts as the number of members returned, was debated at some length but ultimately withdrawn. The Chancellor of the Exchequer next moved to amend the clause by enacting that the parishes of Chelsea, Kensington, and Hammersmith should form a borough, to be called the borough of Chelsea, and to return two members. At the instance of Mr. Ayrton, the right hon. gentlemen consented to include also the parish of Fulham within the boundaries of the new borough. The committee then proceeded with the subsequent clauses, and agreed among others to the proposal for dividing the Tower Hamlets, and creating a borough of Hackney, returning two members.

At a morning sitting of the Commons the consideration of the Reform Bill was resumed in committee at the point where the Chairman reported progress on the previous evening, namely:—the proposal to unite Durham University with the University of London for the purpose of representation. After some discussion the committee divided on the question that the word "university" should be inserted in the clause, which was carried by 226 to 225, or a majority of one. The Chancellor of the Exchequer next proposed to insert the word "Durham;" upon which another discussion took place, and the committee again divided, and rejected their steps so far as to negative the motion to insert "Durham" by 234 to 226, being a majority of eight. The clause, which in its amended form reads thus—"that in all future parliaments the Universities of London shall return one member to serve in Parliament," was subsequently ordered to stand part of the bill, the Chancellor of the Exchequer intimating that the verbal inaccuracy in the wording of the clause could be dealt with on the report. Clause 16, defining the constituency for the University of London, namely, the persons who, being of full age and free from crime, are on the register of graduates constituting the convocation, was also agreed to; and this clause completed the second part of the bill. The committee next proceeded with the considerations of the supplemental provisions in the third part, relating to incidents of franchise, registration of votes, and the places for election and polling, with which it was occupied until half-past six o'clock, when the Chairman reported progress, and the sitting was suspended.

On the House re-assembling at nine o'clock, Mr. Fawcett moved a resolution to the effect that it was undesirable that the Fellowships and Foundation Scholarships of Trinity College, Dublin, should be exclusively appropriated to those who are members of the Established Church, which having been seconded by Mr. Bagwell, Mr. M. J. Conboy proposed as an amendment that the constitution of the Dublin University should be so altered as to enable and fit it to include colleges connected with other forms of religion (of course, the Roman Catholics especially) than that of the Established Church, and that members of such colleges should be entitled to share in all the benefits now enjoyed by the members of Trinity College. The motion and amendment gave rise to a long debate.

COURT AND SOCIETY.

A General Tegethoff has arrived at Maurigy's Hotel from Austria. The Baron de Ow is to be the new military plenipotentiary from Bavaria to Berlin.

Mr. Ralph Augustus Bonson has been appointed secretary to the Rivers Pollution Commission by the Home Secretary.

The death is announced of Dr. Civiale, the inventor of lithotripsy, aged 73.

The first sitting of the International Monetary Conference was held this week, under the presidency of the Marquis de Moustier.

According to a telegram from Berlin, the Emperor Napoleon has promised to pay a visit to the King of Prussia in October.

Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Cambridge, the Duchess of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, and suite, honoured the Olympic Theatre with their presence on Monday evening.

ON DIT in Paris that the Cassewitch has presented M. Rambault with a splendidly mounted brace of revolvers, valued at about 30,000fr.

Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to appoint Fleetwood Pellow Wilson, Esq., of Wappenham Manor, Northamptonshire, to be a deputy lieutenant for the Tower Hamlets.

His Excellency the Comte de Perponcher, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary from his Majesty the King of Prussia, has left Maurigy's Hotel for Paris.

During the last two days the Emperor has been suffering from rheumatism, which obliged him to keep his bed. His Majesty's health is completely restored.

The Baron Anselm de Rothschild has been seriously indisposed lately, and has just left Vienna for Carlsbad, to enjoy the waters of that place.

An explosion of gas took place at Baron Marochetti's on Wednesday, by which some windows and doors were blown out; the house was also injured by fire.

A rumour is current at the Parisian clubs to the effect that the Princess of Wales will visit Biarritz this season, if her health will permit of the trip, an invitation having been sent to her Royal Highness from the Empress Eugénie.

By command of the Queen a Drawing Room was held on Saturday, at St. James's Palace, by her Royal Highness the Princess Alice of Great Britain and Ireland, on behalf of Her Majesty.

The widow of the late Earl of Gifford, better known as Lady Dufferin—the sister of Mrs. Norton and the present Duchess of Somerset—died on Thursday night last, at Dufferin Lodge, Highgate.

A considerable number of Liberals voted in the division on which the Government were beaten by a majority of 8 in favour of Mr. Disraeli's proposition to join Durham to London University for the purpose of representation in Parliament.

Her Majesty arrived at Windsor at five minutes past eight on Wednesday morning from Balmoral. Her Majesty was accompanied by the Prince and Princess Christian, Princess Louise, Prince Leopold, and Princess Beatrice.

M. d'Espina, Vice-Consul of France at Souza, in the Regency of Tunis, has just died from the effects of the epidemic cholera which prevails in certain provinces of that country. At the town of Tunis the sanitary state is good.

Mr. William Lloyd Garrison, the American anti-slavery lecturer, is to be entertained at a public breakfast at St. James's Hall, on Saturday morning, the 29th inst. Mr. Bright, M.P., will preside, and the Duke of Argyll has consented to act as chairman of the committee of arrangements.

The programme of racing on the Seine for the 9th of July and four following days, which has just been issued by the English committee, contrasts honourably for us, both in liberality of prizes and variety of contests, with that of the French Regatta Committee.

A marriage is arranged between Lieutenant-Colonel the Hon. William Edwards (Coldstream Guards), eldest son of Lord Kensington, and Grace, eldest daughter of Lady Jane Johnstone Douglas and the late Mr. Robert Johnstone Douglas, of Lockerbie House, N.B.

A marriage will shortly take place between Mr. James Foster, of Stourton Court, and Miss Curteis, step-daughter of Colonel Fitzroy Campbell (late Scots Fusilier Guards), and sister to Lady Conyers.—Also between Mr. Vandeleur, eldest son of Colonel and Lady Grace Vandeleur, and Miss Foster, eldest daughter of Mr. W. O. Foster, M.P., of Apley.

Lord and Lady Tredegar entertained at dinner on Saturday last, at their residence in Portman-square, the Duke and Duchess of Athole, the Earl and Countess of Seafield, Viscount and Viscountess Hereford, Viscount and Viscountess Innes, Lady Georgiana Clinton, Mrs. and Miss Washington Hibbert, Miss Talbot, Mr. De Winton, Mr. Farquharson, Lord Vaughan, &c.

The *Owl* says that on the occasion of the Sultan's visit to England it is arranged that Her Majesty is to receive her Imperial visitor on board her yacht, and conduct him in person to witness the manoeuvres of the great naval review at Spithead. Lord Raglan has been appointed to attend on the Sultan during his Majesty's visit to this country. The Sultan leaves Constantinople to day.

The Countess of Fife has met with an accident. Her ladyship who had been staying for the last few days with the Countess of Jersey at Osterley Park, was stepping from a cab at the Southall station, when she missed her footing, and, falling, fractured her left leg near the ankle. Lady Fife was conveyed home to the family mansion in Cavendish-square, where the fractured limb was set.

The *Leeds Mercury* says:—"Notwithstanding the defeat of Mr. Laing's motion on Monday, a fight is to be made by the Liberal party in Parliament to secure an additional member for the six largest towns in England, our own among the number. To give strength to this renewed effort it is desirable that the public opinion of the towns themselves should be loudly expressed, and as the subject may come on for discussion on Thursday, it is necessary that any expression of public opinion should be made to-day."

By Command of the Queen a levée was held on Wednesday at St. James's Palace by his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, on behalf of Her Majesty. The Prince of Wales, attended by his gentlemen in waiting and escorted by a detachment of the Royal Horse Guards, was received at the Palace by the great officers of State of the Queen's Household. There was a considerable number of presentations, which are to be considered equivalent to presentations to Her Majesty. It has not yet been definitely settled whether there will be another levée during the present season.

The petitions which have been presented this session to the House of Commons by Mr. Mill, Mr. Russell Gurney, Mr. Bruce, Mr. M. Laren, and Mr. Ewart in favour of the political representation of women number ten.

HOME AND DOMESTIC.

A new high class and high priced weekly journal is to be shortly published. It is to be of the same size as the *Saturday Review*, and Adullamite in principles.

ON DIT that a new sensational drama will shortly be produced at one of the transatlantic theatres, the chief scene in which will be founded on the late attempt upon the life of the Czar in Paris.

GRAND CROSS, 3 years, the property of the Marquis of Exeter, was disposed of by auction at Tattersall's on Tuesday. He was knocked down at 800gs., the purchaser being Mr. Jay.

DURING the month of August a new sixpenny monthly periodical will be started under the title of "The Broadway: London and New York," the object of which is to provide an international magazine of light and amusing literature.

It is stated that the name of Mr. S. Laing, M.P., was mentioned by the Brighton Committee in their report without his authority, as one of the members of the new Board of Directors, and that he will refuse to join.

MR. BLENKIRON has purchased the whole of Mr. George Bryan's brood mares, foals, and yearlings, and amongst the latter are own brothers to Ostrager and Union Jack, both of which will be offered at the second sale of the Middle Park yearlings, July 6.

THE appearance of the weights for the Goodwood Stakes has led to no small amount of speculation at the clubs, Lucifer, Blinkhoolie, and Vixen colt already having the appearance of becoming warm favourites, even before the acceptances are out.

A CORRESPONDENT informs us that a number of the men engaged in iron ship-building have lost the sight of one of their eyes from the iron chips which are constantly flying about while they are at work.

THE aggregate number of patients relieved during the week at the Metropolitan Free Hospital, Devonshire-square, City, was—Medical, 810; surgical, 619, total 1,429; of which 465 were new cases.

EXCEPTING on badly farmed land, which is no criterion, wheat is remarkably promising, and although the plants in many instances are too widely apart, yet, judging from their vigorous stems and blades and luxuriant hues, the length of ear and closely set grain will more than balance that deficiency.

THE Alexandra and Palmerston Boat Company's elegant and luxurious saloon steam vessels have commenced running for the season, and we can say with confidence that for space and comfort they are unequalled. They are elegantly fitted up, and the refreshments provided on board are everything that can be desired.

ON Saturday morning nearly the whole of the men—about 160—who had been approved the day before for the ordinary B.A. degree at Cambridge, were admitted to that degree. This practically concludes the business of the academical year, for the Commencement, once so great an occasion, is now only a form.

A FRIGHTFUL accident took place at Fermoyle, on Wednesday, to Miss Furlong, only daughter of Mr. Furlong, of Richmond, Fermoyle. She was out riding with her brother in the country, when her horse took fright, and ran away and threw her. She was taken up insensible, and brought home in a carriage, but died in a few hours.

THE Rev. Wm. Carroll, rector of St. Bride's, Dublin, administered a draught to his daughter, 13 years of age, on Thursday. She was suffering from bronchitis at the time. Shortly afterwards he discovered to his horror that he had in mistake given her a strong dose of laudanum. Several physicians were immediately sent for, and every effort made to save the child, but she gradually sank and expired.

ALL letters, book packets, and patterns of merchandise addressed to New South Wales, which are not directed to be sent by any particular route, will be sent by the first mail despatched *via* Suez or *via* Panama. Newspapers for New South Wales, however, will not be sent *via* Panama unless prepaid at the higher rate of two-pence per four ounces.

THE first batch of working men who visited the Paris Exhibition under the auspices of the excursion committee, of which Mr. Loyard is the president, have got home again, and are said to be highly delighted with their trip. They have passed resolutions thanking the Emperor, Mr. Loyard, Mr. Hodgson Pratt, and the members of the committee generally for the pleasure they have enjoyed.

At a meeting of the Royal Botanic Society, held last Saturday, Lord Tredegar in the chair, the following were elected and proposed fellows of the society:—Mr. G. M. Waterhouse, Mr. Thos. West, Mr. Charles Hookin, Miss Hart, Mr. Henry Parfitt, Mr. James Edward Vivian, Mrs. Mark, Miss England, Mr. Peter B. Shackey, Mrs. Moscrop, Mrs. Roberts, Mr. Henry Jackson, and Sir Rowland S. Errington, Bart.

THE arrangements for the annual dinner of the Newspaper Press Fund, at Willis's Rooms, St. James's, on the 29th instant, under the presidency of the Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone, M.P., are so far advanced as to ensure the attendance of a numerous and distinguished company, and the festival promises to be a most successful one. About thirty members of the Houses of Parliament have intimated their desire to be present, and literature, art, and science will, as on former occasions, supply distinguished representatives.

THE following are the names of the candidates for seats in the council of the Royal College of Surgeons at the annual election next month, viz:—Mr. Sney, F.R.S., Mr. Wormald, Mr. Kierman, F.R.S., Mr. Prescott Hewett, Mr. Spencer Smith, Mr. John Birkett, and Mr. Luther Holden. The electors are the fellows of the college, and as there will be but three vacancies in the council to fill up, a sharp contest is expected. The election will take place on Thursday the 4th of July.

Two hundred and sixty-five vessels were known to have been lost at sea during the month of April last. Of these 100 were English, 25 American, 25 French, 20 Prussian, 17 Norwegian, 15 Dutch, 10 Russian, 7 Austrian, 6 Swedish, 5 Danish, and 35 various. Twenty-six vessels are supposed to have perished with all hands, no tidings of them having been received. The total number of vessels lost during the first four months of 1867 is 1,167, an increase of 31 over the losses of the corresponding period of 1866.

YANKEE ENTERPRISE.—The latest wonder of the Champ de Mars is the United States Restaurant, opened by two enterprising Yankees, Messrs. Dows and Guild. Most of the eating places on the food circle of the Exhibition are wretched French speculations—theatrical imitations of Tunisian and Turkish shops. But our cousins have taken the Imperial Commissioners *au sérieux*. They have arranged to have all kinds of American delicacies by each mail steamer. They give you oyster-soup, Porterhouse steak, succotash, slapjack; and you may digest all these with that champagne dear to the American gourmet—White Heideck! The kitchen-stove is American; the ice is crushed by an American machine; the piano in the ladies' drawing-room is by Chickering, and there is a reading and smoking room fitted to Yankee taste. The Americans have shown the rest of the world on the Champ de Mars that they understand their duty when they are requested to bring their cooks and the food they cook across the Atlantic. They have imported even their coloured waiters!

PROVINCIAL.

A new park is to be opened on Tuesday, at Portobello, near Edinburgh. A portion of the ground is laid out for croquet.

HENLEY Royal Regatta, appointed for the 3rd and 4th proximo, is expected to produce the usual amount of first-class sport. It has been arranged that to-day (Saturday) shall be the last day of entry.

At Halifax, staplers quote firmly for wool, but there is no demand. Spinners abstain from buying, believing that when the new wool comes into the market, quotations will be much lower than at present. The yarn trade shows no change, everything being very dull.

On Saturday evening last a very influential sporting meeting took place at the George Hotel, Aylesbury, for the purpose of presenting Fred. Cox, huntsman to Baron Rothschild, and Mark Howcott, his whipper-in, with a very handsome silver tankard each, for their civility and excellent qualities in the hunting field.

A GENTLEMAN whose name appears to have been Le Bas hired a boat at Southsea the other day, and some time afterwards the boat was found empty with the exception of the gentleman's clothes. He appears to have got out to bathe and to have been drowned. The body has not been recovered.

A MELANCHOLY occurrence is reported near Limerick. A woman, who lost her reason through the death of her husband, imagined that if she burnt her child the soul of the deceased would go to heaven. Accordingly, in the absence of her family, she placed the child in the fire, and heaped coals on it until it was nearly consumed.

MISS BURDETT COUTTS, a lady whose kindness is known from Lamb's-end to John o' Groats, has signified her intention (through Messrs. Richard and Wm. B. Pentreath, of Her Majesty's Customs, London, and Captain John Madron, of the Art Union), to subscribe £100 towards building a new quay and enlarging the harbour for the fishermen and pilots at Mousehole, Cornwall.

HENRY BENGOUGH, a respectable young man, of Wolverhampton, went to Hereford a few days ago to get married. On the morning appointed for the wedding he got up and went to the garden of Dr. Thomason and asked for a rose to give to his bride. The gardener gave him one, and he fell on the gardener's shoulder and died without a word.

An application was made at the Court-house, Wexford, on behalf of the Commissioners of Inland Revenue, to recover £7,068 12s. 11d., unpaid malt duty, from Mr. John Barrington, maltster. The collector having been examined as to the amount of duty, and the time from which it became due, the magistrates gave judgment in favour of the Crown for double the amount due—namely, £14,137, being the amount recoverable by law.

On Monday a review of the troops at Aldershot took place in the presence of the Prince of Wales. The Royal party travelled from London by the ordinary train, arriving at Farnborough at 10.18, and consisted of his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, Prince Arthur, Prince and Princess Louis of Hesse, the Duke of Cambridge, Field Marshal Commanding in Chief, and Prince Teck.

Some time ago it was resolved that before each service on the Sunday the bells of the parish church of Wem should be rung. No due care was taken to provide for the payment of the ringers, who were wholly indebted to voluntary subscriptions. They, however, thinking that their labour was not a necessity, struck work last Sunday, declaring that they would not go on until their wages were doubled.

An inquest was held at Trosley, near Maidstone, on Saturday, on the body of a woman unknown. The body was in an advanced stage of decomposition, and was found in a "chaw" or small wood on the roadside, people being attracted to the spot by the smell. The position in which the body was discovered led to the suspicion that an outrage on her person had been committed previous to her death. The jury returned a verdict of "Found dead," but the police have instituted inquiries into the matter.

THE ANTI-POPERY DISTURBANCE IN BIRMINGHAM.

LATEST PARTICULARS.

Mr. WHALLEY, M.P., it appears, has been attending some of the Protestant meetings at Birmingham, and, no doubt, by this time thinks he would have acted wiser had he imitated the prudence and caution of the hon. member for that borough, and kept himself out of harm's way.

But we are glad to state that there was no renewal of the riots at Birmingham on Tuesday night. The peace enjoyed by the town was not due to Mr. Murphy or Mr. Whalley, and perhaps not in a much greater degree to the forbearance of their opponents, but to the fact that an additional military force had arrived in the town, and with the police and special constables rendered a disturbance almost impossible. Mr. Murphy gave another lecture at his "Tabernacle" on Tuesday, and was not interrupted. At the meeting on Monday night, Mr. Whalley delivered a long address, as did also Mr. Murphy; the staple of his discourse was abuse of the mayor for refusing him the Town-hall. He spoke amid much interruption. In the course of Monday upwards of seventy persons were arrested, making the number in custody 100 up to Monday night. At the police-office on Tuesday morning a large number of the rioters were brought up; some of the principal of them were committed for trial at the quarter sessions; others were remanded, and a third section were summarily sentenced to terms of imprisonment varying from a fortnight to six weeks each. It is said there is a strong feeling in the town that the mayor, who has shown so much disposition to do his duty in trying circumstances, might, with perfect propriety, have exercised greater power; that, in fact, in view of the peril threatened, he should at all risk have taken means to prevent Murphy from entering his "Tabernacle" after the exhibition of Sunday. In a telegram which appeared it was stated that a soldier had been shot at. Such was the rumour at the moment, but the truth appears to be that a missile was thrown at him. The cause of all this is a very simple one. Mr. Murphy, a lecturer of extreme Protestant opinions, has been making a tour of "the Black Country" and promoting the cause of Christian charity and mutual goodwill by delivering several series of orations on the evils and errors of the Papacy. Of this gentleman we know little more than that his name crops up very often in connection with some disturbance preparatory to, coincident with, or consequent upon his public appearances. It is said that there have been free fights, hand-to-hand combats, sword thrusts, sabre cuts, broken heads, and amputated limbs. The damage done is serious, the injuries inflicted severe. The peaceful inhabitants are in terror and agitation, while the disorderly and turbulent are proportionately elevated by their temporary success in frightening their better conducted brethren, and having their own way, if only for a brief period.

That Murphy is a mischief-making hireling there can be no doubt. To call Catholic priests "liars and swindlers," and the Pope of Rome "no better than a rag and bone man," is low, blackguard, coarse, and worthy of the utterers of the slander; but when people, whatever their faith, break out into open riot, they must not expect more indulgence than any other lawbreakers. For their own sakes, and in the interests of the community at large, they must be taught that the law is not to be violated with impunity, and that disturbers of the peace and destroyers of property will be, and ought to be, visited with severe and condign punishment.

FOREIGN AND GENERAL.

It is reported that Berezowski will be defended by Jules Favre. The skeleton of a whale, ninety-five feet long, was recently washed ashore near Melbourne, in Australia.

The body of Artemus Ward has arrived at New York by the steamer Deutschland. It will be taken to Maine for interment.

It is asserted that Juarez's generals had protested against clemency being shown towards Maximilian.

For the week ending June 8, there were only fourteen cases of cattle plague in the kingdom of the Netherlands.

The Arts have just sustained a loss by the death of M. Le Bas, member of the Paris Institute, senior member of the section of architecture, at the age of eighty-five.

The Bishop of Nantes has just sent to Rome, through the medium of the Nuncio, a sum of 140,000*fr.*, the produce of St. Peter's Pence in his diocese.

The receipts on Thursday through the turnstiles of the Exhibition were only a little over 46,000*fr.*, the rain having prevented many visitors from attending.

The soldiers of Saxony are to change their present uniform for one resembling that of the Prussian army in everything except the facings, which are to be of a different colour.

It is said that the Empress of Russia has telegraphed to M. Rambaud notice of the transmission of a diamond necklace for his wife. Rumour adds that the value of the present is 300,000*fr.*

Three American steamers have been seized at Montreal for navigating the river St. Lawrence without a permit, which has been required since the abrogation of the Reciprocity Treaty.

The Chilean and Peruvian Governments have declined to accept the mediation of the United States, unless the powers of the proposed arbitrator be greatly abridged.

The Emperor and Empress of Austria will leave Vienna for Paris about the 10th of July. They will be lodged in the Pavilion Marais.

The King of Prussia arrived at Potsdam at a quarter past six on Saturday evening, and Count Bismarck and General Von Roon in Berlin at a quarter to seven. Large crowds assembled.

The sums left by the Czar for the charitable establishments in the Department of the Seine are said to amount to no less than a million of francs.

The *Figaro* remarks that Bismarck somewhat eclipsed his Royal master during his stay in Paris; the portrait of King William was hawked about for one halfpenny, whilst the effigy of the Premier readily fetched twopenny.

The Viceroy of Egypt reached Paris on Sunday evening, and was escorted to the Tuileries, where he was received by the Empress. The Emperor, who was slightly indisposed, was not able to be present on the occasion.

The Czar was present on Monday at a grand review of Prussian troops in the neighbourhood of Potsdam. The Emperor was received and warmly welcomed by the King of Prussia, who was surrounded by a brilliant court.

During the past year the total production of the various quick-silver mines of the world was about 85,534 flasks, of which the old Almaden of Spain and the Idrian mines of Austria supplied 33,625, while the remainder came from California.

A WEALTHY citizen of Berlin has applied to the municipality of that town for a site on which to erect a statue to Francis Drake, as the introducer of the potato into Europe, and offers to subscribe 15,000 thalers (£2,250) towards the statue.

A TELEGRAM has been received which announces that the Children's steamer, sent out specially with materials and skilled staff for the repair of the Atlantic (1866) cable, had reached Heart's Content, Newfoundland.

The parents of Oscar Becker, who attempted the life of the King of Prussia a few years ago, and who had been pardoned, have received a letter from New York announcing that their son has gone mad, and been placed in an asylum in that city.

The Baron de Brisse, of gastronomic celebrity, has found an imitator in another department—that of *la mode*. A Baronne de Spare now publishes daily in the *Journal de Paris* a *menu de toilette*, in which every detail of a lady's dress according to the latest fashion is described.

The Emperor of the French, on a report from the Minister of Marine, has extended to the troops that service the benefit of the increased pay of 4*c.* a day granted to the troops of the line, to be appropriated to the fund set apart for their food. The new regulation dates from the 16th inst.

A YOUNG woman, carrying what was apparently an infant in her arms, was arrested the other evening for begging on the Boulevard St. Michel. The baby was then found to be a mere make-up formed of a roll of paper and pasteboard covered with clothes.

It is a custom that when a foreign monarch visits the Hotel de Ville, Paris, his bust in marble shall be placed in the Salle de Conseil, now decorated with the historical paintings of M. Adolphe Yvon. The busts of the Czar Alexander and King William have already been ordered, and will in due time appear in the hall by the side of those of Queen Victoria, King Victor Emmanuel, and the King of the Belgians.

THERE have already come to pay a visit to the Emperor of the French, on the occasion of the Exhibition, one emperor (Russia); three kings (Prussia, Belgium, and Greece); two queens (Belgium and Portugal); and six princes heirs to crowns (the Prince of Wales, the Hereditary Grand Duke of Russia, the Prince Royal of Prussia, Prince Humbert of Savoy, the Prince of Orange, and Prince Oscar of Sweden).

M. Veuillot, the well-known writer of the *Univers*, has just fallen into a trap. The *Phare de la Loire*, in an article signed Baron de Ponnet, maintained that it was impossible to demonstrate the existence of God. The argument was not to be borne, and naturally M. Veuillot launched forth his thunders against it. Unluckily the article in question is by St. Thomas Aquinas, and is extracted textually from his "Summary of Theology."

According to the *Europe*, the 5,000,000*fr.* which the Czar brought with him to Paris for the expenses of his visit were all spent, and he had to negotiate a small loan with a Greek banker before he went away. The Czar evitch alone got through 900,000*fr.*, just the sum which the ball at the Hotel de Ville is said to have cost. The King of Prussia was far more economical. He only gave the Prince Royal, the conqueror of Sadowa, 30,000*fr.* pocket money for the whole period of his sojourn in Paris, and as to himself he spent "nothing."

The condition of the Empress Charlotte is somewhat improved. Considering the decisive issue of the struggle so long maintained by the Emperor Maximilian, the medical adviser of the Empress, Dr. Illek, thought it most prudent not to conceal from her the fact of her husband's captivity, and even allowed her to know that his life was threatened. The effect was that the Empress appeared suddenly to recover all her clearness of intellect; she declared that the Mexican nation could not be capable of so odious an act as to raise a murderous hand against a Prince who had devoted himself with so much self-denial to the regeneration of the country, and that in any case the Emperor had maintained his honour unsullied. Since then the Empress Charlotte manifests equal calmness and resignation.

METROPOLITAN.

On Saturday, the magnificent and well-appointed hotel attached to the new City terminus of the South-Eastern Railway in Cannon-street was opened.

On Friday last, the 11th of June, a public vestry was called for the purpose of making a church rate for the church expenses of the parish of St. Clement Dances. After a few amicable words on the subject, a 2*d.* rate was carried without one dissentient voice.

The Brighton Investigation Committee, in their reflections on the conduct of the Board, state with regard to Mr. Charles Steward that they feel it to be an act of justice to exempt him, as he joined the direction only on the 20th of March last.

A DEPUTATION from the Working Men's Lord's Day Rest Association waited on Mr. Guthrie Hardy at the House of Commons, to ask him to oppose Lord Amberley's Sunday Lectures Bill. The right hon. gentleman said he viewed the bill with distrust and disfavour, but should reserve to himself liberty to deal with it as circumstances might require.

A PARLIAMENTARY return shows that very nearly half the shareholders in the metropolitan gas companies are ladies, clergymen, or trustees. The total number of the shareholders is shown to be 8,075; 2,217 are ladies, 315 are clergymen, and 1,409 hold on trust or joint accounts. These ladies and gentlemen received last year, generally, 10 per cent. dividends.

The *Darlington Times* mentions that among the gentlemen called to the bar last week was one who some time since was a linen-draper's assistant at Darlington. He abandoned the measuring tape for the reporter's pencil and note-book, and after some time spent in that vocation took his university degree, and is about to begin practice as a barrister in Demerara.

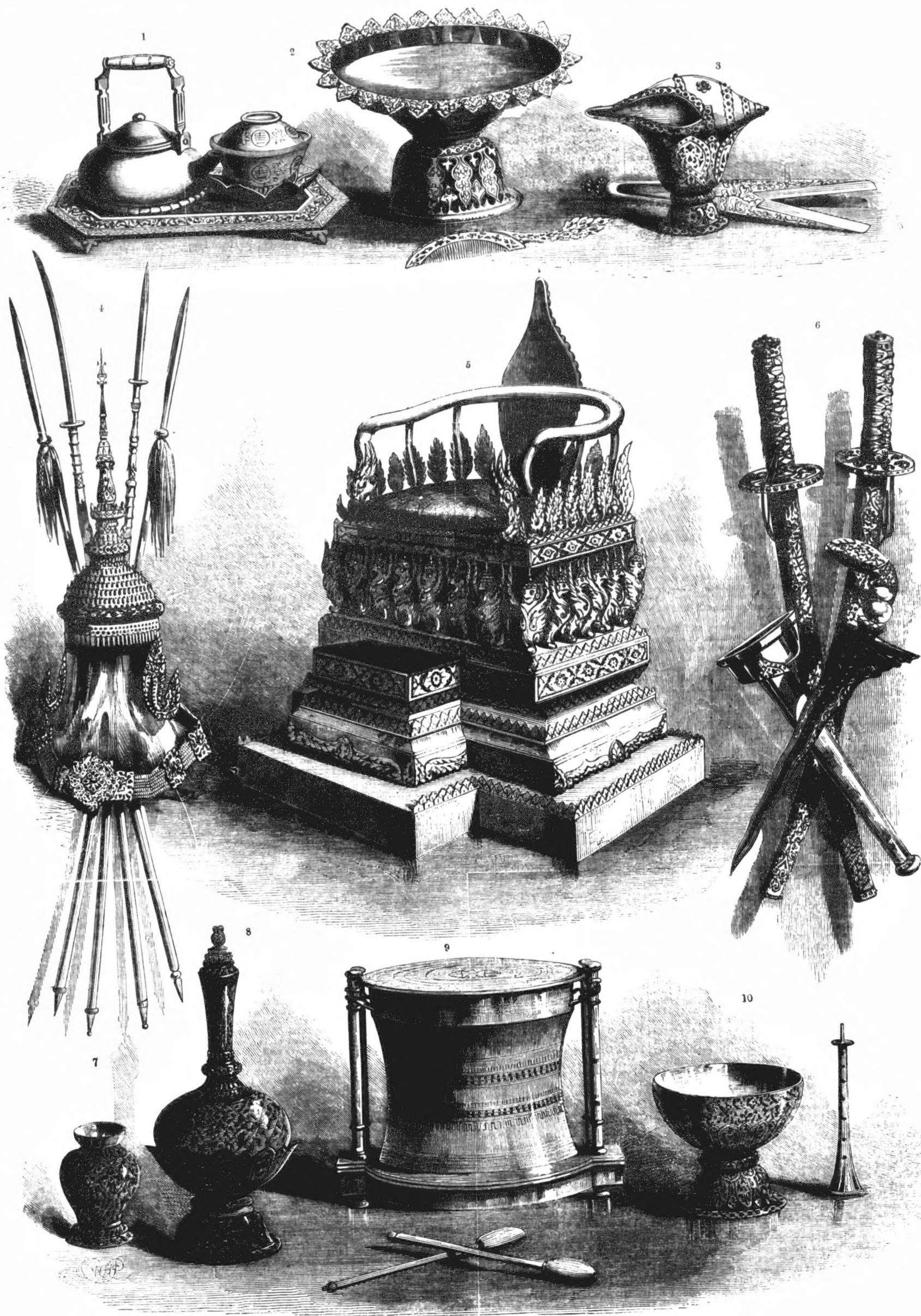
On Saturday night a man named Butcher, a stoker in the employ of the Great Northern Railway Company, was proceeding with his engine up the incline between the Ludgate-hill and Farringdon-street stations. He got off the engine to throw some sand on the rails, which were slippery, when he fell under the train, the wheels of which passed over his head, nearly severing it from his body.

The Middlesex Sessions commenced on Monday with a calendar of 83 prisoners, charged with offences of the ordinary character. Three of the men charged with robbery during the militia march to Hyde-park, on the 3rd inst., were tried, convicted, and sentenced each to seven years' penal servitude. The Judge in each case ordered a reward to be paid to the policeman who captured the prisoners.

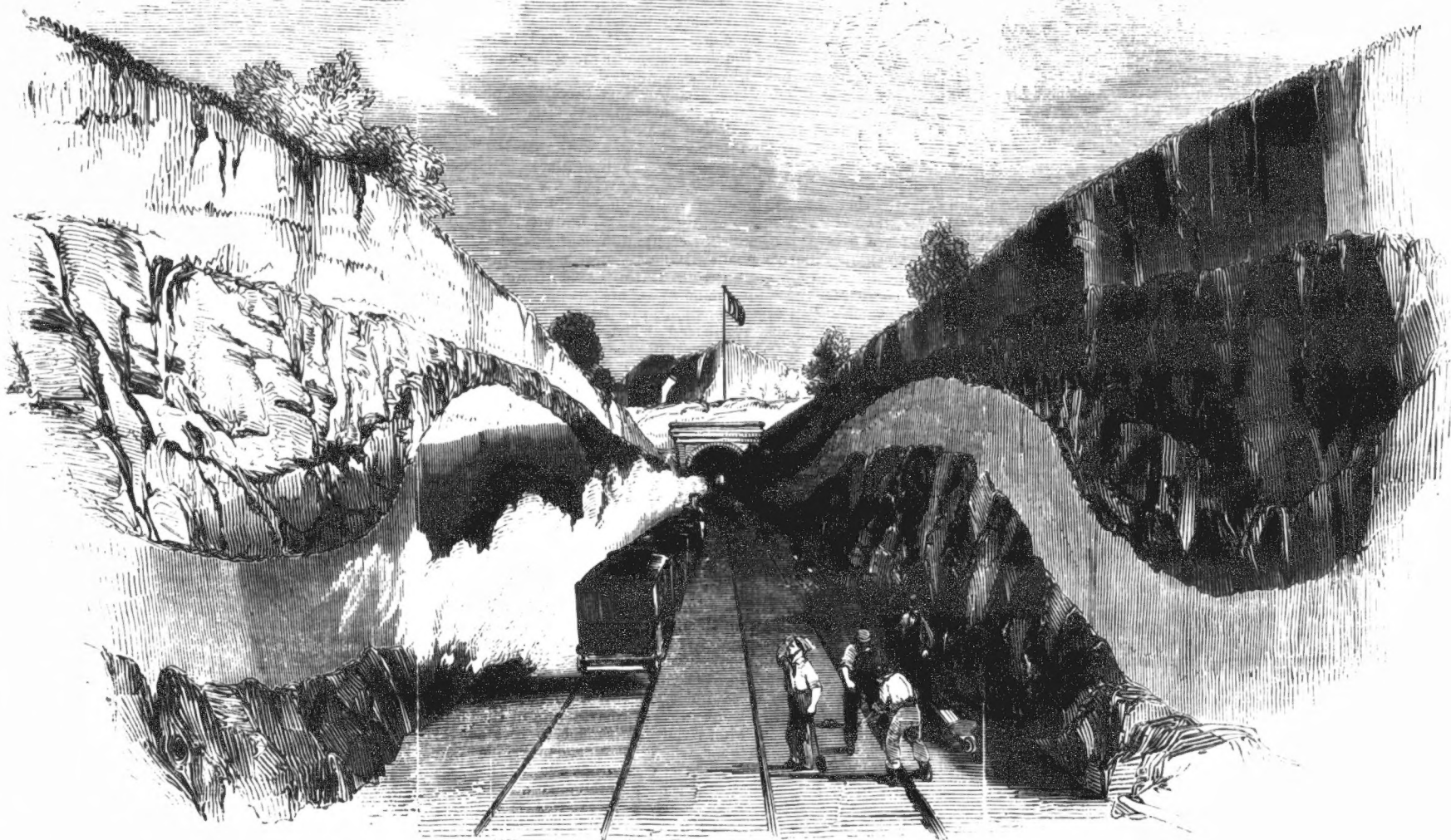
The meetings of the committee of the Metropolitan Visiting and Relief Association which have been continued from the beginning of last August to the present time, are now suspended during the summer months. The society has been so liberally supported during the above period that it has been enabled to grant nearly £17,000 to the clergy, for the relief of sufferers from cholera, and also of those left orphans by the epidemic. In addition to the above the ordinary grants of the association have amounted to £10,000 during the past inclement winter, a sum largely in excess of that which the committee usually have at their disposal.

An inquest was held at the Coopers' Arms, Hampden-street, Somers town, on the body of Louisa Giffard, aged 42, of Osulton-street. The deceased was the wife of a police-constable of the Y division. She was addicted to drinking, and on Thursday her husband went home and found her lying on the bed intoxicated. He went out shortly afterwards, leaving her on the bed, and in a few minutes' time he returned and discovered her on the floor insensible. She was seen by a medical man, who observed wounds on the head and jaw, and bruises all over her body. The immediate cause of death was a laceration of the vessels connected with the main artery, occasioned by a blow or fall. The jury returned a verdict of "Accidental death" while intoxicated.

METROPOLITAN WORKING MEN'S CONSERVATIVE ASSOCIATION.—MEETING AT ST JAMES'S HALL.—RIGIDOUS PROCEEDINGS.—The above meeting, which had been for some time previously announced, for the purpose of giving the members of the association, and the friends of law and order generally, an opportunity of expressing "their attachment to the monarchical and parliamentary constitution of the country," was held—or, perhaps, more strictly speaking, attempted to be held—on Monday. In order the more effectually to carry out the objects of the meeting in accordance with the views of its promoters arrangements were made for admission by tickets only, each of which was endorsed as follows: "Any one making use of this ticket is assumed to be favourable to the objects of the meeting, and consents to be ruled by the chairman"; and if this arrangement had been carried out, the proceedings would not have been characterised by the "rowdiness" which ensued. A large number of the League, however, succeeded in gaining an entrance and proceeded to seat themselves securely in the rows of seats immediately in front of the orchestra where table and chair were placed for the president of the evening, and all at once commenced calling for three cheers for Gladstone, Bright, and Beales, which was heartily taken up by their sympathisers, amid counter-demonstrations and cries of "order" from the Conservative working men who were present. About half-past seven o'clock, Mr. Baxter Langley, Mr. Mantle, Mr. Lucraft, Dr. Perfit, and other leading members of the Reform League, made their appearance on the platform. Shortly before eight o'clock there were loud cries of "chair, chair," in the midst of which some individual in the body of the hall shouted out, "I propose that Mr. Baxter Langley takes the chair," upon which Mr. Mantle rose and said, "We are assured that the chairman will be duly moved and seconded." And now commenced such an uproar and confusion as has seldom of late years been heard at a public meeting. The crowd gave vent to loud yells and "cat-calls" of every known variety, whilst the friends and supporters of the chairman cheered loudly and waved their hats with enthusiasm. This continued for some five or ten minutes. Mr. Mantle and Mr. Lucraft now advanced to the front of the platform, and Mr. Mantle said that he had an amendment to move to the proposition in favour of Mr. Fowler's taking the chair, which was that Mr. Langley should assume that position. Mr. Langley proceeded to take the chair, when some person endeavoured to pull him back, upon which he turned sharply round, and with a vigorous thrust of the arms pushed him down. The individual at once sprang to his feet, and they closed together. The shouts in the body of the hall now became deafening, and a cry was raised which was immediately responded to by an alarming rush to the orchestra over the reporters' table, which was upset, the note-books, pencils, and ink were trampled on and scattered in various directions, several of the reporters narrowly escaping injury by leaping on to the orchestra or making good their escape right and left as opportunities most favoured. A general melee and free fight ensued on the orchestra. Chairs were broken and pitched down into the body of the hall. Sticks were brandished in true shillalegh fashion. Several persons got severely cut eyes and broken noses; many in their fright climbed over into the side galleries for safety, and as the crowd on the orchestra swayed to and fro, a few unfortunate individuals were precipitated into the body of the hall, and must have sustained severe bruises, if no more serious injury. Mr. Langley now, amidst great noise and disorder, addressed the meeting. For nearly an hour after the conclusion of Mr. Langley's speech the greatest disorder prevailed, several speakers at various times attempting to address the meeting, which was ultimately dispersed by the lowering of the gas and the efforts of the police.



SIAMESE WORKS OF ART IN THE PARIS EXHIBITION.



VIEW ON THE TUNBRIDGE WELLS LINE, SHOWING THE REMARKABLE BEND OF THE STRATA.

WEYMOUTH AND MELCOMBE REGIS.

WEYMOUTH has long been famous as a favourite place of resort of the English seaside excursionist; and notwithstanding that Paris seems to engross all attention now, doubtless many ere long will be visiting their old Dorsetshire scenes.

Weymouth and Melcombe lie on opposite sides of the harbour, that is, of the narrow outlet of an arm of the sea, called the Backwater, nearly two miles in length, being connected by a handsome stone bridge, erected over this outlet in 1770. The most considerable part of Melcombe consists of ranges of buildings extending one mile in front of the esplanade, along the sea, which here forms a fine semicircular bay. The houses here, which are large and handsome, are chiefly occupied by visitors, attracted to the town by its unequalled advantages for sea-bathing and other conveniences. But with one or two exceptions, the greater number of the other streets are mostly narrow and dirty, with mean houses. Much of the ground on which Melcombe stands is low, and has been reclaimed at different times from the Backwater. On the north, about twenty acres of this land has been enclosed as a park.

Weymouth, on the south side of the harbour, not being resorted to by visitors, retains, in a great measure, its original character of

a fishing-town, and is irregularly and ill-built. It is chiefly, in fact, inhabited by the working classes; in the outskirts, however, there are some good ranges of houses and handsome detached buildings. Facing the sea is the edge built for the residence of the Royal family, by whom the town was frequently visited during the reign of George III. An equestrian statue of that monarch has also been erected at the north extremity of the main street.

Weymouth was of little consequence till George III made it his summer residence. Since then it has continued to increase. It is frequented by numerous visitors during the summer season, and a great number of respectable families have made it their permanent residence.

The breakwaters are of stone obtained from the quarries on Portland Isle, affording occupation for convicts sentenced to lengthy imprisonment, and where many of the recently convicted Fenians have been sent.

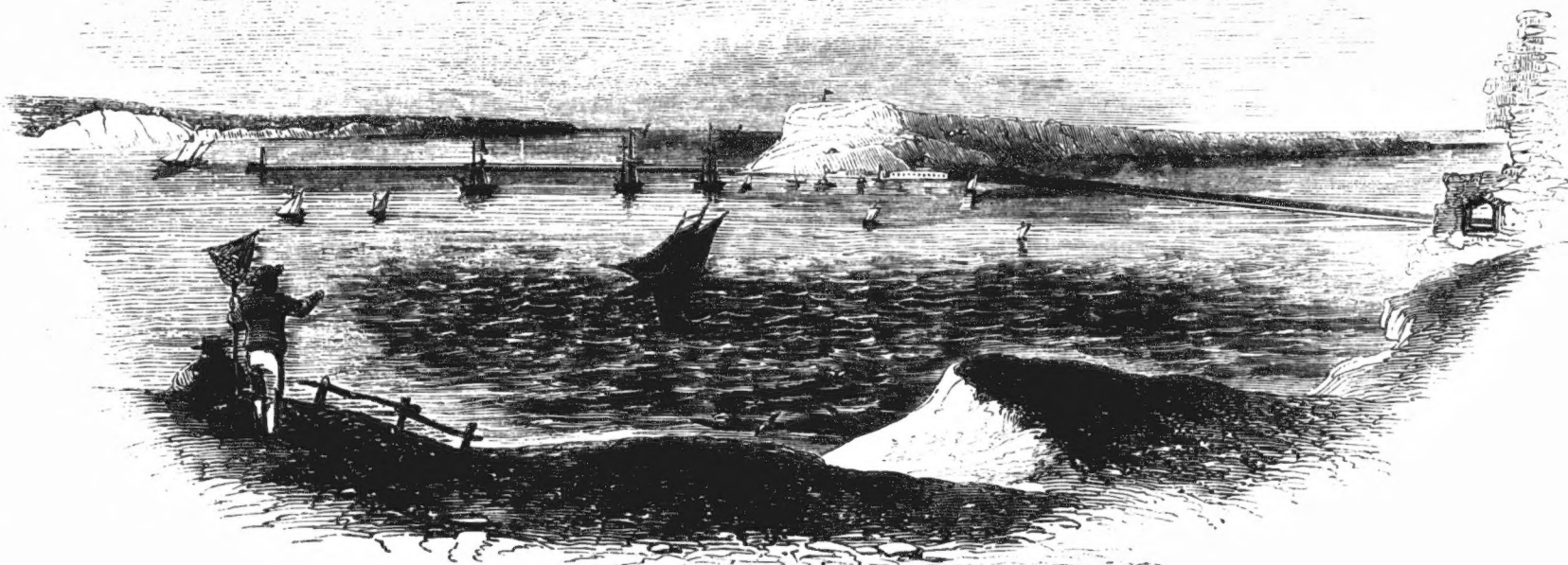
Our illustration gives a view of the Harbour of Refuge and Breakwater at Portland.

An important sale of yearlings took place on Saturday last at East Acton Farm.

REMARKABLE BEND IN THE STRATA ON THE TUNBRIDGE WELLS LINE.

On emerging from the Quarry Hill Tunnel, or prior to entering it, on the Tunbridge Wells line, the excursionist may have often noticed the remarkable bend in the strata shown in our illustration. It was from the top of this Quarry Hill that Cromwell bombarded the Royalist forces at Tonbridge. Now that we have called attention to the fact, many a Sunday or Monday excursionist to the famous Tunbridge Wells will no doubt look upon the place with much keener interest.

MURPHY, the well-known lecturer, preached at Birmingham on Sunday in a wooden shed in Carr's-lane. Notwithstanding the peaceful exhortations of the priests, the Irish Catholics, who were greatly excited, assembled in force, attacked the house of the secretary of the Birmingham Protestant Association with bricks and stones, demolished the windows, and wounded five persons. A conflict with the police then took place, who drew their sabres, and one policeman was stabbed and one struck with a brick in the face.



HARBOUR OF REFUGE AND BREAKWATER AT PORTLAND.

THE SIGHTS OF LONDON.

1.—FREE.

British Museum; Chelsea Hospital; Courts of Law and Justice; Docks; Dulwich Gallery; East India Museum, Fife House, Whitehall; Greenwich Hospital; Hampton Court Palace; Houses of Parliament; Kew Botanic Gardens and Pleasure Grounds; Museum of Economic Geology, Jermyn-street; National Gallery; National Portrait Gallery; Patent Museum, adjoining the South Kensington Museum; Soane's Museum, Lincoln's-inn-fields; Society of Arts' Exhibitions of Inventions (in the spring of every year); St. Paul's Cathedral; Westminster Abbey; Westminster Hall; Windsor Castle; Woolwich Dockyard and Repository.

2.—PAYMENT REQUIRED.

Crystal Palace, Sydenham; Egyptian Hall, Piccadilly; Gallery of Illustration, Regent-street; Royal Academy; British Institution; Society of British Artists; Water Colour Society; Polytechnic Institution, Regent-street; Thames Tunnel; Tussaud's Waxwork, Baker-street Bazaar; Zoological Gardens.

3.—BY INTRODUCTION.

Antiquarian Society's Museum, Somerset House; Armourers' Museum, 81, Coleman-street; Asiatic Society's Museum, 5, New Burlington-street; Bank of England Museum (collection of coins); Botanical Society's Gardens and Museum, Regent's-park; College of Surgeons' Museum, Lincoln's-inn-fields; Guildhall Museum (old London antiquities); Linnean Society's Museum, Burlington House; Mint (process of coining), Tower-hill; Naval Museum, South Kensington; Royal Institution Museum, Albemarle-street; Trinity House Museum, Tower-hill; United Service Museum, Scotland-yard; Woolwich Arsenal.

THEATRES.

DRURY LANE.—That Rascal Jack—(At Eight) The Great City. Seven.
HAYMARKET.—Perfection—A Wild Goose—Fish Out of Water. Seven.
ADELPHI.—Garibaldi in Sicily—(At Eight) Dora—A Slice of Luck. Seven.
PRINCESS'S.—True to the Core. Eight.
OLYMPIC.—The Best Way—(At Eight) The Liar—(At Half-past Nine) Patter v. Clatter—Olympic Games. Seven.
STRAND.—Our Domestic—Pygmalion—Waiting for the Underground. Half-past Seven.
HOLBORN.—The Clockmaker's Hat—(At a Quarter-past Eight) The Antipodes. Seven.
NEW ROYALTY.—Meg's Diversion—(At Half-past Nine) The Latest Edition of Black Eyed Susan—A Mistaken Story. Half-past Seven.
PRINCE OF WALES.—A Game of Rumps—(At Eight) Caste—(At Eleven) John Jones. Half-past Seven.
ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE.—Wilful Murder, and Scenes in the Arena. Eight.

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

(All letters to be addressed to the Editor, 13, Catherine-street, Strand.)

W. R. RAMAGE.—No doubt, "Richard III." as played at present, is the same as it was in the days of Elizabeth, though the third act may not be identical with Shakespeare's original text. If you have a library accessible, compare an old edition, such as Hemmings and Condell's, with the acting copy, and judge for yourself.

ALBERT THOROLD HALLS.—We have to thank you for your kind offer, but we cannot devote any part of our paper to news which would be entirely local.

KILMANSEGG.—The name amber—or *ambur*, as it was formerly spelled—is derived from the Arab *ambra*, and indeed some of our older English writers use the word in its original form.

EXAMINER.—In the middle ages the public thoroughfares of the metropolis were unpaved, and were little better than the country lanes; the inhabitants, and even the butchers, threw the offal into the streets, and swine revelled unmolested in the gutters. In Paris a French Prince of the royal blood was killed by a fall from his horse in consequence of a sow running between the animal's legs. An order was issued to prohibit them from wallowing in the muddy streets; but the order, it is said, excited the anger of the monks of the abbey of St. Anthony, who, from time immemorial, had enjoyed the privilege of turning their swine into the public thoroughfares.

A. B. C.—Get your bankruptcy annulled.

WINDHAM.—The rent can be claimed.

S.—To County Court such a man would be useless.

MISS BREATY.—THE ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY NEWS is under entirely new management, and we regret extremely that we can give you no tidings of your M.S., which our daily was never delivered into the hands of the present Editor.

PRETTY EFFIE.—We do not insert matrimonial advertisements in THE ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY NEWS. Write to the London Herald.

The Illustrated Weekly News.

SATURDAY, JUNE 22, 1867.

(REGISTERED FOR TRANSMISSION ABROAD.)

THE SLADE CASE.

We should imagine that nothing could be more unsatisfactory to a plaintiff than for a jury to be discharged without agreeing upon a verdict, after a long and expensive trial, unless it is the even division of opinion among four judges, for such is the result of the ten days' trial in the Court of Exchequer in the case of Slade v. Slade. This extraordinary romance in real life will, no doubt, be the subject of an appeal, but we consider it legitimate to comment upon it as it stands at present. From the evidence given it would appear that the late Sir Frederick Slade was the elder twin son of General Sir John Slade, and, by virtue of such relation, heir to the baronetcy and to the family estates. In 1832 Sir John settled his lands upon his sons successively in tail male, and the first and second sons having died in his lifetime, the property, by the terms of this instrument, devolved upon the late Sir Frederick Slade, the father of the present defendant, and twin brother of the plaintiff, General Marcus Slade. Sir Frederick, in 1833, had, at St. George's, Hanover-square, married Maria

Barbara, daughter of Mr. Mostyn, and by her he had several children, the eldest of whom, Sir Alfred Slade, is now, by the late proceedings in the Court of Exchequer, left in possession of the title and the estates. The marriage was not publicly avowed till 1848; and meanwhile General Marcus Slade married and had children, who would have succeeded their uncle Sir Frederick had he died without lawful issue. Their title consequently depended upon the validity or invalidity of the marriage with Miss Mostyn, in 1833. If that was good and binding by English law, General Marcus Slade and his family had no claim, but if it was bad, they would come in under the limitations in the settlement of 1832 which we have already mentioned.

Lady Slade, when Miss Mostyn, was travelling on the Continent with her mother, in 1825. At Milan she made the acquaintance of Baron Von Koerber, a lieutenant in the Austrian Engineers. They were married. Koerber treated his wife with great brutality. Her friends took legal advice about the marriage, and were assured that it was altogether void. They did not, however, take proceedings to obtain a decree of nullity, but simply a divorce *a mensa et thoro*, arranging at the same time to allow Koerber about £100 a year, which annuity he continued to receive until his death in 1854, twenty-one years after the second marriage of his former spouse. Thus, then, the ultimate question to be determined was, whether the ceremony performed at Milan in 1825 constituted a valid marriage according to the laws of the State wherein it was solemnised.

It was admitted on all hands that by the laws of Lombardy marriage must be preceded by the publication of banns in the parish wherein the parties had resided for the six weeks prior to the celebration of the rite. It was further admitted that by the canon law, which in 1825 was rigidly observed at Milan, no mixed marriage between Catholic and Protestant could take place without a dispensation from the Pope, and as Miss Mostyn was a Catholic and Baron Von Koerber a Protestant, any priest would have violated his duty by officiating at such a ceremony, unless the parties had obtained a dispensation. As was most forcibly observed by Baron Martin, dates, admitted on all hands to be correct, were conclusive in the defendant's favour. Miss Mostyn and her mother were at Milan during a great part of the spring and summer of 1825. In July of that year they left it on a trip to Como, returning about the 26th of August. They did not, however, go back to their old lodgings, but went to fresh apartments in the parish of St. Babyla, where they continued to reside until after the 6th of October, when the alleged marriage took place. Clearly, then, if, as was necessary for the plaintiff's case the banns had been published on the very day of the return to Milan, the interval was barely sufficient. But a multitude of circumstances showed that such promptitude was impossible. Before the publication it was necessary to obtain a certificate of the baptism of the intended bride, and this was not received at Milan till about the 20th of September. Immediately after its receipt Mrs. Mostyn took steps to have the banns published, and if that publication had actually occurred, some record would, in the ordinary course have been made.

The Custodian of the Austrian Archives had been applied to for the records of the parish of St. Babyla, and among those found was a printed form, which showed that application of banns had been made on behalf of Miss Mostyn within a day or two of the receipt of her baptismal certificate, and that blanks had been left to be filled up in the ordinary way, as the successive publications occurred. But neither of these had been filled up in this case. Why? Until this time, the Milanese priest was unaware that the parties were of different creeds, and that therefore a Papal dispensation would be required, no single example of such a marriage without a dispensation having ever been known in Milan. Lady Slade deposed that after the receipt of the baptismal certificate she was given to understand that she could not be married in Milan, because of the objection to which we have just adverted. But Koerber had no such scruples. He secured the services of a complainant military chaplain, Field Superior Nagy, and by this ecclesiastic the marriage was solemnised on the 6th of October, the day after Koerber had received a conditional permission to marry from his military superiors, and in little more than a fortnight after Miss Mostyn's baptismal certificate had been received from London.

It seems clear that the banns were never published at all. Miss Mostyn became Baroness Koerber when she had no right whatever to the title; and if she had not thought the marriage thoroughly worthless, she would, after the separation, have taken measures to have had the union annulled before she allied herself with Slade. Still we submit that English ladies should be a little more careful in forming the acquaintance of hirsute foreigners "with a view to matrimony." The Milan marriage savours a little of indecent haste. We are continually hearing of English girls falling victims to the blandishments of foreigners. What is the charm about these Continental adventurers? There are plenty of honest, handsome Englishmen in our own country, and we should recommend romantic young ladies in future to stay at home, in preference to going to Milan or elsewhere with the latent hope that the speculative tour will be crowned with the favourable notice of Count von Rattletrap or the Marquis de Nothingworth, who will make them repent their sentimental folly in sackcloth and ashes. In conclusion, we have only to say that fortunately for the defendant the marriage which ought to have been a valid one was, by a series of accidents, a union which must be considered null and void. In this there is more of luck than prudence, forethought, or design.

PUBLIC OPINION.

THE GOVERNMENT REDISTRIBUTION SCHEME.

WE discover everywhere in the new scheme contrivances which can have had no other end than to secure a fleeting addition of party strength, a temporary triumph to its concoctors. The scheme is flagrantly bad. It would leave unredressed some of the most striking anomalies of our parliamentary system, and would set up a machinery so unstable that it must fall to pieces almost as soon as it could be put into action. If it were adopted, it would be immediately found that the extensive personal enfranchisement conferred by Parliament was an illusion ineffectual to produce any change in the course of Government, or any improvement in the legislative energy of the House of Commons. The House of Commons cannot consent to indulge in any mockery of Reform. The redistribution scheme it sanctions must be sincere, plain, and direct, however limited in its action. Fortunately, the Ministerial plan has been placed on the table of the House for discussion and amendment, and is open to changes as extensive as the enfranchising clauses already passed have received. The House of Commons must accept the duty cast upon it, and with equal boldness and discretion recast the scheme presented by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, so as to make the second part of the Reform Bill as completely its own as the first.—*Times*.

MAJOR ANSON AND THE FENIAN PETITION.

Military men, who are denied those debating society advantages which university men enjoy, may justly be granted some exceptional liberty of speech; but no one can deny that Major Anson exceeded that licence of rough, ill-conditioned, and snobbish speech which must almost always be extended to honourable and gallant members unless they are to be condemned to silence. He persistently spoke of the petitioners as "these people" and "these men." He pronounced such men as Mr. Frederick Harrison, Mr. Richard Congreve, and Professor B esly "liberal and narrow-minded men." With a weak attempt at ribald personality, he spoke of "the spirit having moved" the opponents of army cruelty. He attributed to them in terms the most "contemptible motives." And to crown this exhibition of hippant bad taste this silly gentleman must needs go out of the record to abuse a distinguished member of his own profession—distinguished also as a political writer—distinguished also as a member of Parliament—declaring that General Thompson, whose name and fame are cherished by all who appreciate public worth, had made himself infamous by condemning the atrocities committed in repressing the Indian Mutiny.—*Star*.

THE RITUAL COMMISSION.

It would have been far better, had it been possible, that no pronounced Ritualist or anti-Ritualist should have been placed on the Commission. The next best thing, however, to an absence of all prejudices is an equipoise of prejudices, and this equipoise should at least have been secured by the Government. If either party was to be over-represented, it certainly ought not to have been the one which, numbering but a small minority of the clergy, numbers but an infinitesimal fraction of the laity. It is said that Ritualism boasts of commanding 2,000 pulpits; an estimate which is most likely excessive. Now, the Church of England masters about 20,000 clergymen, and making every allowance for indifference and timidity, the presumption is that fully 10,000 are non-Ritualists if not anti-Ritualists, by conviction. But we entirely deny that Ritualism is an exclusively, or mainly, a clerical question. It is for the supposed edification or mystification of the people that all these practices are borrowed from the ceremonial of the Romish Church and foisted into our Protestant system of worship. Yet to most English congregations they are, and if experience proves anything, ever will be, utterly distasteful. It is only in great towns, and especially in the metropolis, where there is a vast floating population of church goers, that Ritualism acquires even an apparent popularity, chiefly due to its novelty and æsthetic attractions. Fashionable people of London flock to churches in which ritualist developments are to be seen in the greatest perfection, just as they might flock to hear a remarkable preacher. It would be as reasonable to fancy that all Mr. Spurgeon's hearers were converts to Baptist doctrines as fancy that all the spectators in a Ritualist church were converts to Ritualism. Were the Commission to report ever so emphatically in favour of the vestments and ornaments abandoned at the Reformation, it would not quench in a single parish that antipathy to machinery and symbolism which seems to be a part of our national character.—*Times*.

THE VALUE OF MONEY.

There is no diminution in the activity of trade; on the contrary, if anything, there is rather an augmentation of activity in the wholesale departments of trade. But, on the other hand, in the retail department there is an increased difficulty in getting debts paid, and, sooner or later, that works round through the whole industrial circle. If it had not been for the great moderation of the Bank of England, the value of money would long ago have been forced down to a very low level. It is very instructive to compare the increase of the means of the Bank now as compared only with two years ago. The public deposits in 1865 were £8,802,193, and in 1867, £9,804,019. The private deposits were £12,935,331 in 1865, and £17,172,723 in 1867, giving the following totals for the two years:—£21,737,524 and £26,976,772. The increase in the public deposits may fairly be called accidental, but not the increase of the private deposits; that has been going on steadily for years. In 1857 they were only £9,441,009, and in a short time one should not be surprised to see them double as much. The augmented command thus given to the Bank of England is, in some respects, the cardinal point of the situation. Notwithstanding the vast increase of means since 1857, the "private securities," that is, the advances to the mercantile public, have not increased. In 1857 there were £18,679,193; in 1867 they are £18,659,101; showing a slight decrease of £20,092. Of course, if the Bank had chosen to force their increased means on the market, the rate of interest would have been 2 per cent. long ago. The value of money has risen gradually, as compared with other panics, because the command of the market was more than ever before in the hands of the largest holder; and the largest holder saw that his true interest was to deal considerably and temperately with the market. Still, on the whole, it is scarcely possible not to see that the tendency of the value of money is to 2 per cent. ere long.—*Economist*.

KING THEODORUS.

When the Emperor of the French sent his invitations to his brother princes he unfortunately forgot the King of Abyssinia, whose presence in Paris might at this moment have benefited himself and others too. King Theodorus—so far as we can learn—labours under the mistake that very often vitiates those who live lives of estrangement from the world. He imagines himself greater than he is. Away from all intercourse, and, consequently, all rivalry with other sovereigns, he has come to believe that the whiter kings and kaisers are poor creatures, and that none save himself would have either the courage or the power to impudently two or three helpless foreigners and keep them for years in chains and in perpetual fear of death. Now had he gone to Paris and conversed with the Czar, or had he gossiped with his illustrious host about Cayenne, he might have had some misgivings as to his own originality. The Queen of Spain, too, could have instructed him on the subject of "deportations," and if his journey by through "Bismarckia," he would have heard many curious stories of people who had lost their kings and "never knew where to find them;" so that out of mere shame and sense of his own smallness Theodorus would have liberated Consul Cameron, acknowledging

what a deal he had to learn from Western civilization in cruelty as well as in "cereals." Lord Stanley's diplomacy goes no further than saying, "If you don't give up your prisoners you shall have no presents." So that Theodor is left to resolve whether he would prefer a chronometer to wind or a consul to worry; and as this is a question which only an Abyssinian intelligence could decide, we are unable to speculate on the ultimate result.—*Pall Mall Gazette*.

THE VOLUNTEERS AND RIOTING.

There will always be plenty of hot-headed young men ready for a fracas or a fray, whose zeal would glow equally with the spirit of party and of combativeness, and be equally disastrous under either influence. Such things do happen in countries where the executive government is feeble and frightened. The only way to prevent explosions of popular turbulence and their irregular repression is to have a short and authoritative law, not merely empowering, but obliging all constitutional armed bodies at once to "suppress and quell" any dangerous assemblage in popular cities; and, furthermore, defining what sorts of assemblages are to be accounted dangerous. Such a law would be unpopular for the first six months after its enactment, but in the end it would save more lives than fifty verbose and rapid circulars like that issued by the War Office to the Volunteers.—*Saturday Review*.

THE COST OF A SEAT IN PARLIAMENT.

Under the Reform Bill, unless serious changes are introduced in the machinery of elections, the expense consequent on disqualifications, apart altogether from bribery, will be almost unendurable. They are heavy enough now, but after this bill has passed they will be sufficient to shut out all men of modest, or even moderate means. Any one with less than £5,000 a year will be compelled to regard a contest for a great borough as a ruinous extravagance, while a landowner with double that revenue will shrink from contesting a populous county. The number of borough electors will be tripled, and the difficulty of getting into relations with them, of establishing a permanent rapport between the candidates and the people, will be multiplied five-fold. Three committees will be required and three agents where one is now sufficient, and every committee and every agent involves an outlay.—*Spectator*.

THE GAS QUESTION.

Another phase of the gas question, as affecting the metropolis, is about to be discussed before the parliamentary committee to which this particular subject has been referred. The public—in a certain sense—are fond of gas. The consumption of this article is enormous, and the absolute loss of it—were such an event possible—would be severely felt. But the public are by no means partial to the places where the gas itself is manufactured. While gas is desired, the gas factory is shunned. At the same time it must be admitted that the offensive character of these establishments has been greatly reduced of late years. Can any one say that the City of London Gasworks—formidable as they may appear—annoy the olfactory nerves either of Fleet-street or Whitechapel? It may have been otherwise in former times, when hydrate of lime was employed in the process of purification. The peroxide of iron, now generally used by the London gas companies, has done away with the most fruitful source of noxious effluvia in connection with gas making. One remarkable result of this change connects itself with the case of the workmen. Few people would think of going to a gas factory in search of an appetite; yet it is stated as a fact, that soon after the substitution of peroxide of iron for hydrate of lime, the men employed in emptying the purifiers requested an increase of pay, alleging as a reason the extravagant hunger excited by the effluvia to which they were exposed. The companies have indeed pleaded on some occasions that if the odorous results of the gas manufacture are not exactly those of Araby the Blest, they are at least wholesome. Their workmen live long, and the pension list of the several establishments is in fair proportion to the general magnitude of the undertakings. Common report attributes to the men employed in gas making an enviable immunity from cholera. So far as atmospheric influence goes, we may readily conceive that the antiseptic properties of coal-gas and its products may ward off the attacks of pestilence, though if a stoker chooses to gulp down a lot of impure water he may suffer from the consequences. There is admitted to be some soul of good in things evil, and on this ground we may expect to find some good in gasworks. At the same time, we cannot be surprised if the outside public fail to become enamoured of such establishments. Not all the science of the Royal Institution would ever persuade the occupant of a decent dwelling, that it was decidedly advantageous and exceedingly desirable to have a good large gas factory in active operation close to windward of his domicile. The only wish we can ever expect a disinterested citizen to entertain in reference to the locale of such an establishment is, that it should be removed to the greatest possible distance from the place of his own abode.—*Standard*.

THE HAT OF THE FUTURE.

The funnel-shaped hat, the hat of Europe, the distinctive mark of the West, which no Asiatic mentions without scorn, and no man who wears it ever dreams of defending by any argument of health, beauty, or convenience, is about to perish. Monthly, almost hourly, the height of the funnel hat declines, the brims widen, the edges turn up, until, if the reformers have only nerve and cash, we shall, in twelve months, be wearing a reasonable head-dress—a low, stiff sombrero of silk-covered cardboard, with soft interior edges, than which no one could wish for a more reasonable or more becoming covering. It will be light, for there will be little of it; will shade the eyes and neck—far more important—because it has broad brims; can be taken off for a bow, because these brims are stiff; and will not heat the head, because it has the single merit of the old hat—it admits of scientific ventilation. Shorten the silk-covered funnel to three inches at most, widen the brims to at least two and a half, turning them up a little, make the inside edges soft with an india-rubber belt, the linen or paper substitute is a blunder, and india-rubber only a makeshift till chemistry helps the latter,—and we shall have a head covering acceptable at once to hygienist, the artist, and the philosopher who believes equality the complete without, at least, a possible democracy of dress. There never will be any democracy of the kind—only look at the tailors' fitter in his perfect costume!—but that is of minor importance. He will think to be as, and as under a household suffrage he is master, that will mollify him, and not hurt anybody. Seriously, no head-dress has ever been invented which will better answer its many purposes—be lighter, cheaper, cooler, or a more perfect protection than the low-crowned, broad-brimmed, well-made silk "hat." It is the head-dress of our great grandfathers—who came out well in portraits—improved and simplified by the utilitarian genius of the year 1867. It is not perfect yet, but if the Prince of Wales can only be kept straight, and does not reduce the height of his hat more than an inch a month, and does not ask Parliament for any money so as to become unpopular, we shall win the hat game yet.—*Spectator*.

BAD BLOOD—BAD BLOOD.—When the health begins to fail, and symptoms of bodily decline are apparent, "THE BLOOD PURIFIER"—OLD DR. JACOB TOWNSEND'S SARSAPARILLA—alone can arrest the downward progress. It gives tone to the feeble pulse, flesh to the emaciated body, and strength and fresh blood to the declining system. Testimonials on each bottle from General Wm. Gilbert, of the Indian Army; the Hon. the Dean of Lismore; ordered also by the Apothecaries' Hall, London. Sold by all Druggists. **CAUTION.**—Get the red and blue wrappers, with the old Doctor's head in centre. None others are genuine.—[ADVT.]

THE CORONATION OF THE KING OF HUNGARY AT PESTH.

THE ceremony began at 7 o'clock on Saturday morning by a procession, and according to the reports, the dresses of the great dignitaries of the Church and of the nobles, the carpeting of the houses, the banners, and the throng of attendants were so magnificent and gorgeous that the ordinary decoration of the streets and houses sunk into insignificance. On either side of the entrance to the suspension-bridge along the quay on the Pesth side of the river, tribune on tribune was erected. On this open space the artificial hill, made of earth sent from all the "counties" of Hungary, was formed. Here took place the last act of the ceremony. The actual coronation took place in the small chapel at the Buda side, which only holds 800 or 900 persons, of whom more than half were members of the two Houses. On reaching the church his Majesty, who was in his uniform of Field-Marshal, was assisted from his horse by the Lord High Chamberlain, while the Mistress of the Robes assisted her Majesty to descend from the carriage of state, which was of singular magnificence and richness. Within the church, where the Magnates, Deputies, Ministers, and Diplomatic Body were assembled, their Majesties were received by the Primate and the officiating prelates and clergy, and, kneeling, were presented by the Primate with the crucifix and holy water, then rising, with the assistance of the Lord Chamberlain and the Mistress of the Robes, they followed the Primate and the officiating clergy to the inner chapel, the trumpets and kettle-drums sounding. The Archbishop of Kalocsa commenced the service with the formula of the Church according to the Pontifical Romanum. His Majesty was then led to the altar, and, kneeling, took the coronation oath. After doing this he descended to the lowest step before the altar, and lay prostrate at full length on his face, while the Primate read the Litany, the bishops giving the responses, all kneeling. During these prayers the Primate rose from his knees, and with his episcopal staff in his left hand twice made the sign of the cross over the prostrate form of his Majesty; the bishops, kneeling, did the same. At the conclusion of the Litany his Majesty was conducted behind the altar, where he laid aside his pelisse, kalpak, and sabre, and prepared for the unction. Returning with his attendants, his Majesty knelt before the altar, and there was anointed with the holy oil by the Primate. This part of the ceremony excited much interest. While he was thus kneeling the Lord High Chamberlain and Marshal of the Court and officiating prelates approached with the Royal mantle of Stephen, and placed it solemnly over his shoulders. Then the High Mass began to the blare of trumpets and the roll of kettle-drums. The Prince Primate read the office to the conclusion of "graduate," when, attended by his prelates, he went to the altar, where the regalia was deposited. The King, surrounded by his officers of high state and dignity, having arisen, was led to the altar, where he knelt lowly and bowed his head to the Primate, who placed the naked sword of St. Stephen in his hand. The Primate having received back the sword from the Emperor, who now rose, put it into the sheath and fastened the belt round his loins with the words:—"Accingere gladio tuo super femur tuum, potentissime, et attende, quod sancti non in gladio, sed per dominum victricem regna." And then the King, standing erect, and turning his face to the people, drew the ancient blade, and with vigorous hand made the steel flash in the light as he cut first in front, then to the right, and then to the left, according to tradition, and returned the sword to its sheath, while the artillery thundered out a salvo from outside. The King next advancing, knelt on the highest step of the altar, and there the Archbishop of Gran, as Prince Primate, and Count Andrassy, representing the Palatine, put the crown of St. Stephen on his head. The Primate, with his hands on the crown, gave the blessing, and presented his Majesty first with the sceptre in his right and the globe in his left hand. Having done this the Primate removed the sword of St. Stephen from the King's side, and returned it to the Royal Hungarian Cupbearer, and when that was done the second salvo was fired, and a phase of the ceremony ended. The King was now ready to be enthroned. With the Primate on one hand and an Archbishop on the other, the King, preceded by 11 Magnates bearing the insensia of Bulgaria, Kumania, Serbia, Lodomeria, Galicia, Bosnia, Dalmatia, Transylvania, Slavonia, Croatia, and Hungary, the heralds, Master of the Horse, and other high officers, was conducted to the Throne, and took his place on it with much solemnity. Count Andrassy made a sign, and at once the whole assembly burst into an "Ejjen!" which was repeated three times with thrilling effect. The cannon thundered from the Buda-Berg—the bells of Buda and Pesth burst out into chimes. The King was crowned. As crowned King he presented his consort to the Primate, and demanded that she should be crowned; another service commenced, the crown and insignia being laid on the altar. The service for the Queen was similar to that of the King. A crown was put on her head, but the Royal crown was only held on her right shoulder for a time, after which it was replaced on the head of the King. At one time the King and Queen lay prostrate on their faces, as his Majesty had done, and at the ceremonies here were complete, the King and Queen went in procession through the church gates to the garrison church, where all the Royal insignia except the crown were laid aside, while the King made a number of knights—*equites auro*—dubbing them with the sword of St. Stephen.

The presents brought by the peasants were as follows:—The confectioners gave a cake, in the shape of a crown, with baskets of sweetmeats, carried by apprentices in white; then came the bakers, with loaves of bread; a dairyman, with honeycomb and butter; the fishermen, with two large fishes from the Danube, ornamented with flowers, slung on a pole, and carried on the shoulders of the men. Afterwards came a foal for the Prince Royal, led by Hungarian peasants; then a wagon, covered with foliage, on which were two calves and snowy-fleeced lambs. Children in white, with garlands in their hands, walked beside the wagon, holding blue ribbons to which the lambs were supposed to be tethered. Then, marching slowly behind, came the fatted white ox, his immense horns gilded at the points and entwined with flowers. Round his vast neck, too, hung a fresh garland, and quietly he allowed himself to be led by a band of butchers in holiday dress through the surrounding throng. And now comes a team of four nimble horses, whom a young peasant is driving, and in the wagon are two handsome, neatly-finished casks of red and of white wine. Another similar team follows, bringing sacks of corn from the corn market; and a third follows with sacks of flour from the mills. Behind stands the head miller, like a Roman victor celebrating his triumph. There also was a wagon, most tastefully arranged with fruits and vegetables. Wreaths of flowers of brightest colours were interwoven like trellis-work; and here, in the midst, lay the useful products of the soil. Young girls of eighteen, dressed in white muslin, walked beside the wagon, some carrying baskets of fruit, others of flowers. At the foot of the hill the bearers of the presents from Csen joined those coming from Pesth.

AN ELEGANT COUGH REMEDY.—In our variable climate during the winter months coughs and colds appear the greatest enemies to mankind, and we are pleased to be able to draw the attention of sufferers to "Strange's Celebrated Balsam of Honey," which, as a cough remedy, stands unrivalled. Honey, in the form of a Balsamic preparation, is strongly recommended by the faculty, our medical works, and by Dr. Pereira (late lecturer on medicine to the hospitals).—See *Materia Medica*, vol. ii, page 1854. It will relieve the most irritating cough in a few minutes, and by its mildly stimulating action, gently discharges phlegm from the chest by easy expectoration, and restores the healthy action of the lungs.—[ADVT.]

MUSIC AND THE DRAMA.

HER MAJESTY'S.—Mlle. Christine Nilsson has fully established herself in the good graces of the London public. The performance of *Marguerita* in "Faust," on Saturday, set the seal to the new singer's success. Although Mlle. Nilsson has still left her histrionic instincts and capabilities an open question, her audiences appear thoroughly satisfied, and accept her with delight; and, indeed, there is so much to admire in the fair artist that it would be hypercriticism to point to deficiencies, more especially when it is remembered that some of the most celebrated songstresses who have figured on the Italian stage within our own times—enough to instance Persiani and Boschi—had but little to recommend them as actresses. Mlle. Nilsson's *Marguerita* is a decided advance on her *Violetta*. In the first place she looks the part of Gretchen to the life, the slight fragile figure and the pale golden locks being in thorough keeping with the character as it has been impressed upon us by Goethe. The modest demeanour and dreamy looks of Mlle. Nilsson, moreover, seem to us eminently adapted to her propriety and reality to the delineation. Of course, the tremendous scenes before the cathedral and in the prison were somewhat above her means, as they are, indeed, above those of all singers we have witnessed in the part of *Marguerita*, one only excepted. The quaint ballad, "C'est un roi, un roi di Thule," and the "jewel song" were both triumphs for the vocalist, the brightness and purity of voice displayed not being easily surpassed. The facility and ease of execution shown in the "jewel song" were most remarkable.

PRINCESS'S.—Arrangements having been made by Mr. Vining with Messrs. Shepherd and Creswick, of the Surrey Theatre, for the production of the prize drama of "True to the Core," which had such an extensive run under their management, this theatre was closed for two nights in order to enable Mr. Creswick to make the necessary preparations for the presentation of the piece in an effective manner. On Saturday it was re-opened, and the drama was produced with all its original scenic effects. The fringing of the beacon at Plymouth on the approach of the Spanish fleet—the main deck of the *La Santa Fé*, crowded with the invaders, and the heroic and patriotic determination of the kidnapped pilot to run the vessel on the rocks and destroy the crew, and its successful accomplishment, brought down several rounds of cheering. The representation of the wreck of *Edystone*, with the wreck of the Spanish man-of-war, at sunset, by Mr. F. Lloyd, was particularly effective, and the rescue of the pilot and the few survivors who had been cut on the rock was hailed by the audience with an amount of enthusiasm seldom witnessed. The concluding scene, in which the pilot is cleared from the charge of high treason, and rewarded by Queen Elizabeth, who condemns his Jesuitical accusers, was the signal for another burst of applause of the most genuine and hearty description. Mr. Creswick appeared in his original character of Martin Truogold, and was well supported by Miss Nellie Moore as Isabel Truogold, Miss G. Pauncefort as the Gipsy Girl, Mr. Henry Marton as the Jesuit priest, and Mrs. Montona Brookes as Queen Elizabeth. The Spanish admiral found an excellent representative in Mr. E. F. Edgar, and the other characters were well supported. The manner in which the piece has been produced, and the beauty of the scenery, ought to ensure for it a large share of public favour.

STRAND.—On Saturday evening a new comedy farce was presented at this theatre under the title of "Our Domestic," of which Mr. Frederick Hay is the author. The piece is comprised in two acts, in the first of which the audience are introduced to Mr. Crusty (Mr. Parselle), Mrs. Crusty (Mrs. Mander), Catherine, their daughter (Miss Harland), a young lady of extremely romantic tendencies, who falls in love with Mr. Quaver, a professor of music (Mr. Edwin), though designed by her parents to become the partner of a certain Mr. Meek, who is supposed to possess considerable pecuniary resources, though in the end this turns out to be the reverse of the truth. The second scene is almost entirely occupied by a supper and ball, which are got up by the servants of the families of Crusty and Meek during the absence of the former at the Opera, the characters being supported by Miss Johnstone, Miss Withersby, Miss Desmond, Miss Walters, Mr. F. Thorne, Mr. D. James, Mr. Edge, and Mr. Jones. The various members of the company did their best to interest to the piece, and succeeded in redeeming it from insipidity, and at the conclusion the principal of them were rewarded by being called before the curtain. The burlesque extravaganza "Pygmalion" followed, and was succeeded by the farce, "The French Exhibition."

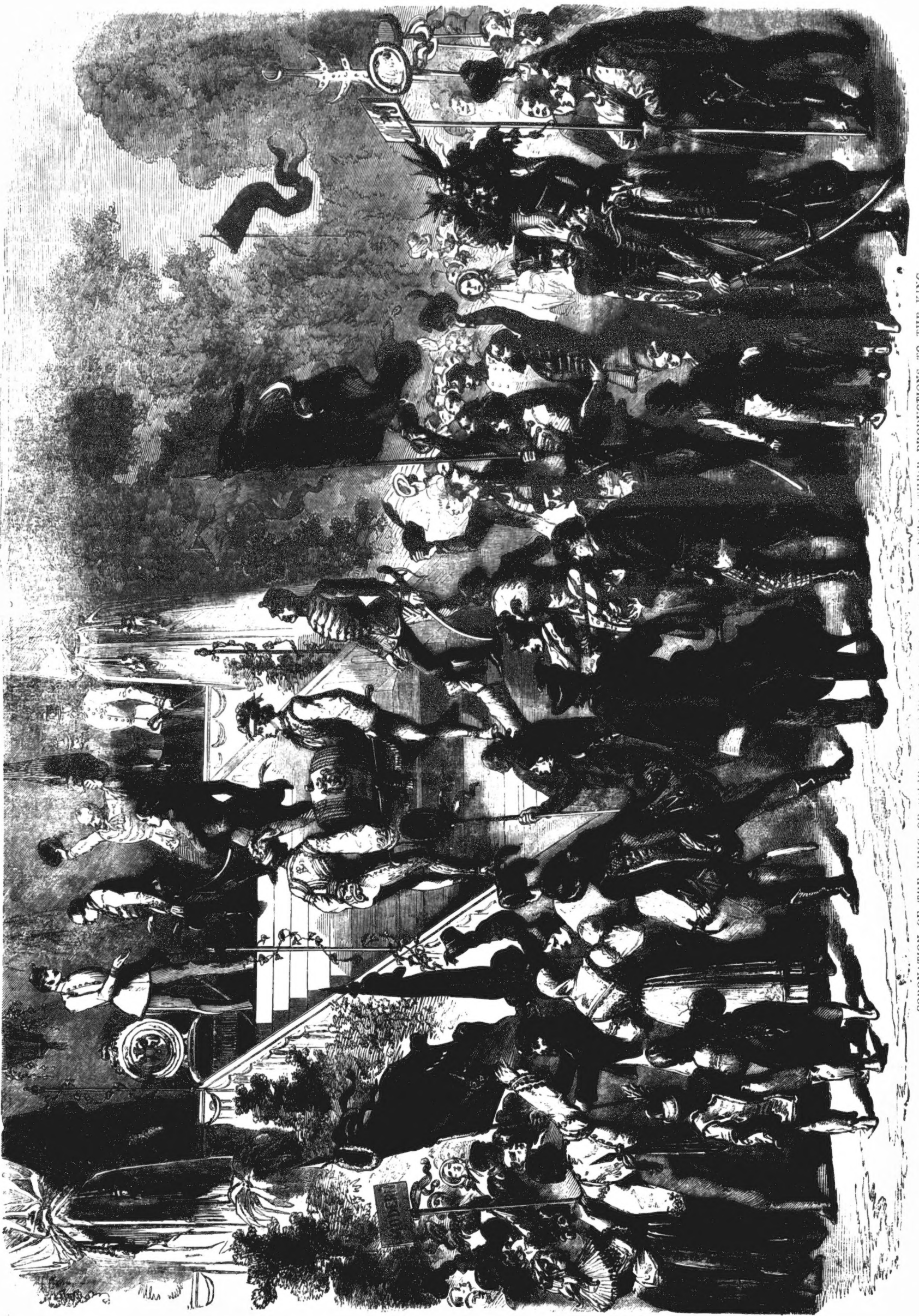
CRYSTAL PALACE.—One of the most successful of the popular series of the opera concerts was that which took place on Saturday, when the artistes were selected from the company of the Royal Italian Opera, Covent Garden. Mlle. Pauline Lucra was in excellent voice, and received the only encore of the day for her singing of the well-known air, "Robert toi que j'aime." She was equally happy in the duet from "La Traviata," "Parigi o cara," which she sang with Signor Naudin. Madame Vilda gave a very beautiful and effective version of the difficult air from "Lucretia Borgia," "Come è bello," which afforded peculiar opportunities for exhibiting her remarkable power of vocal execution. Among the other soloists was Signor Neri-Baraldi, who rendered the romance "Mappari" with appropriate feeling; and Mlle. Liebnart, who sang the hackneyed cavatina from "Traviata," "Ah! l'ora è lui." The finale was the famous "miserere" scene in the last act of the opera of "Trovatore," in which Signor Naudin and Madame Vilda took the principal parts; and the chorus was finely rendered by the Crystal Palace choir.

MASKS AND FACES.—Mr. Ernst Schulz gave his extraordinary entertainment at the Egyptian Hall, Piccadilly, on Saturday afternoon, to a brilliant and crowded audience. As on former occasions, the performance was divided into four parts, namely:—Humorous Sketches of the Varieties of Mankind; the Physiology of the Beard; or, Lights and Shadows of Character in Human Faces; My Portrait Album; or, a Collection of twelve Life Likenesses; and, fourthly, Types of Races and Nationality. We have already noticed in detail the merits of this, which may be said to be the best entertainment of the kind in the metropolis (as shown by the criticisms written upon it), and we desire merely to draw attention to the fact that these studies of character and physiognomy are still given every evening except Saturday, and on Wednesday and Saturday afternoons.

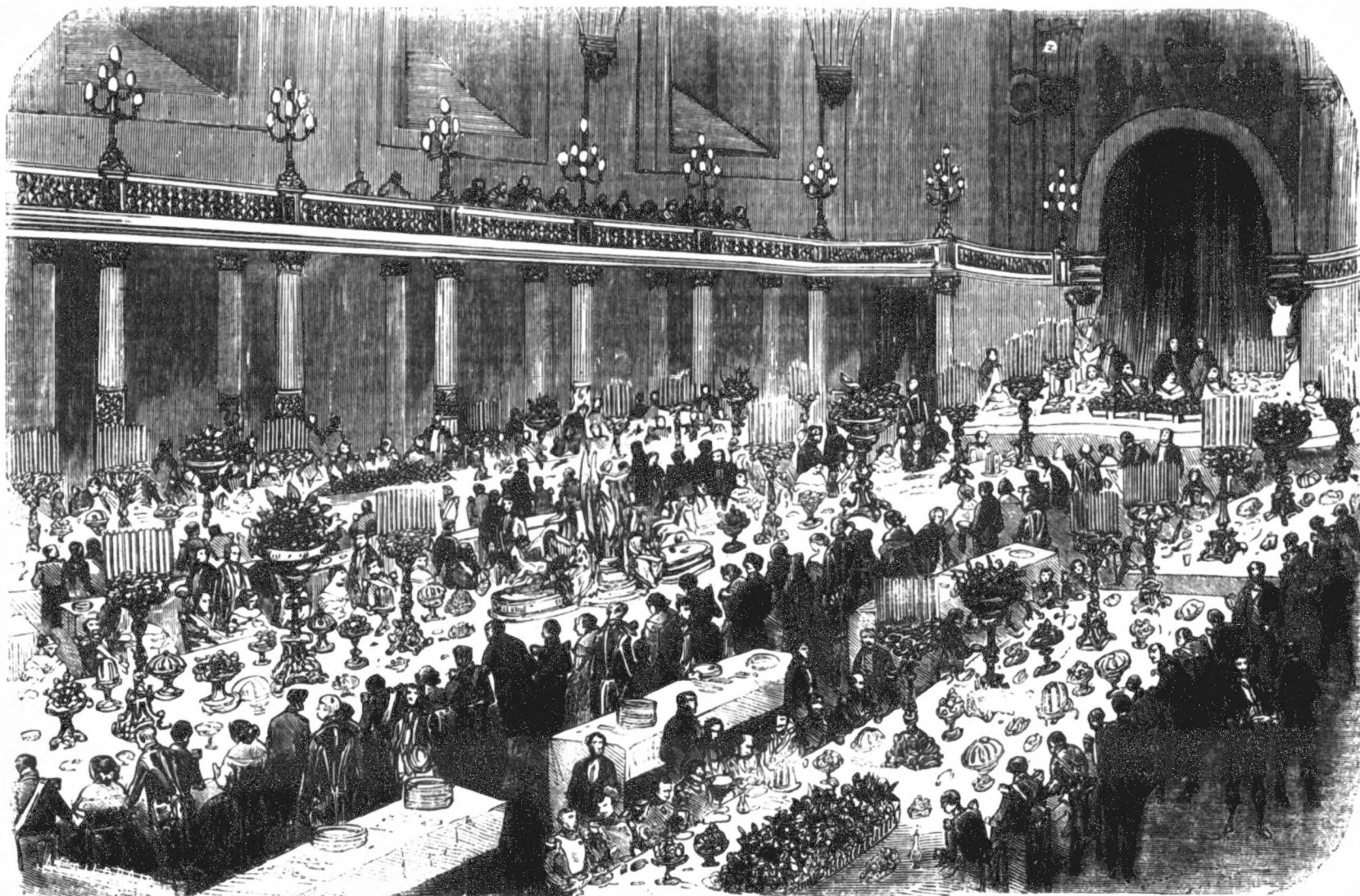
CREMORNE GARDENS.—The second of the series of grand juvenile fetes took place at these gardens on Saturday afternoon. The entertainments commenced with Mlle. Marie's globe performance, which was followed by "The Wonders of St. Petersburg," an exhibition of acrobatic skill of considerable merit, by six performers. Mr. George Nice next engaged attention by a display of his powers as an equilibrist, and was succeeded by "Les Petits Freres Boon," who commanded general admiration by the skill and daring of their feats on the lofty trapeze. The performances of the living Marionettes in their little theatre were clever, and in addition to these varied amusements, dancing on the lawn completed a very attractive programme for the younger visitors who were present.

CARDS FOR THE MILLION.—A Copper-Plate Engraved (an style), and Fifty Best Cards Printed, with Card Case included, for 2s. Sent post free by ARTHUR GRANGER, the noted Cheap Stationer, 388, High Holborn, and the New Borough Bazaar 95, S.E.—[ADVT.]

In consequence of the Reduction in Duty, Horniman's Teas are now supplied by the Agents, Eight-pence per lb. cheaper. Every Genuine Packet is signed "Horniman and Co."—[ADVT.]



CORONATION OF THE KING OF HUNGARY—HUNGARIAN DELEGATES PRESENTING THEIR PRODUCTIONS TO THE KING.



IMPERIAL BANQUET AT PARIS.

Dead Acre:

A CHAIN OF EVIDENCE.

BY CHARLES H. ROSS.

THE STRUGGLE AT LAST.

Part the Third.

CHAPTER VII.—HIGH ART AT THE CAT AND BAGPIPES.

In the dark ages—before there were any music-halls—before the Alhambra, the Oxford, or the Canterbury were even thought of—such of the London public as felt inclined to blend harmony with tobacco smoke, and enjoy a popular song with a pipe, were fain to seek entertainment in a very humble sort of way, in tavern cellars or public-house back parlours. In the neighbourhood of Covent-garden were two subterranean places of amusement, much affected by real live lords and gentlemen of the first fashion, who thereat partook of deviled kidneys, Welsh rarebits, and roasted potatoes, listening the while to the comic pleasantries of the great original "Barlow," to improvisations more or less impromptu upon conspicuous members of the audience, to the celebrated Herr's surprising tootlings upon a walking-stick, and his never-to-be-forgotten imitations of the "plack bird and detrush," which were as much alike "as Pompey and Sambo—especially Sambo;" or to the wondrous death-chaunt of the condemned chimney-sweep.

These abodes of harmony, and perhaps another, were patronised by fast young men of fashion; but fast young men who were not fashionable met together in public-house back-parlours, where were holden, ordinarily on a Monday and Saturday, certain dreary entertainments called "select harmonic meetings," at which gentlemen amateurs were politely solicited to contribute to the general amusement—the said contributions not unfrequently exercising, on the contrary, a depressing influence upon a patient and long-suffering auditory. Besides these "sing-songs," as it was the fashion to call them, there were also cheap concerts provided for the amusement of the lower orders, upon which much varied genius was brought to bear, and the musical art cultivated for the delectation of threepenny audiences.

Among these last was the well-known "Cat and Bagpipes" in a back street upon the Surrey side of Waterloo-bridge; and here, too, all available talent—meaning talent to be had at a cheap rate—was provided by the liberality of the spirited proprietor. Here might be enjoyed in all their wild exuberance the "whack row dowy" choruses of the celebrated Hodge, late of the London theatres. It was in those days of darkness the fixed belief of all comic singers and comic song-hearers that there was no comicality without a red nose and plenty of row-de-dow and whack fol de diddy. Therefore was it the habit of the celebrated Hodge to make his appearance as an inebriated tinker with a dirty face, and to shout and stamp a double shuffle until, as he expressed it, he had not a dry thread on his body.

The world-famed Mrs. Bodger was also of the company, and sang several popular songs as at Vauxhall Gardens and the Queen's concerts, giving among others her highly successful impersonation of a romp. It is a weakness of that portion of the professional fair sex which is either very fat and red faced or very hard-faceted and scraggy, to rush into pinafores and frilled trousers and practise arch coquetries upon the hearts of the easily susceptible. The Bodger was fifty, but quite infantile.

The sentimental gentleman of other days was strictly full dress as regarded his coat and trousers, but a little uncertain in the matter of waistcoat and necktie, generally stopping short of gloves and not too particular as to muddy boots. The lady senti-

mental wore tumbled book-muslin over something washed out, and sang something nobody listened to between the comic songs. There was also a deep voiced gentleman who was always loudly applauded at the end of his song, but who never got a hand when he first came on and made his bow. You will find this is much the same nowadays with deep-voiced vocalists. Nobody applauds them when they come on, but everybody applauds when they go off. They seem to hold their ground, but never rise.

There was also the gentleman who dressed as a swell of the period, in fashions ten years old, or in enormous checked trousers, and impossible waistcoats of bright yellow or crimson with variegated sprigs.

According to the statement of this gentleman, he fell in love, whack-fol-di-diddy with a young lady in Cranbourne-alley, whack-fol-di-diddy—dol-di-day. Unfortunately he had a rival, whack-fol-di-diddy. So one day he found himself left in the lurch, whack-fol-di-diddy—dol-di-day. His rival was a handsome pork-butcher with a fine business and a beautiful shop, whack, etcetra. But he himself was in straitened circumstances, and the lady recommended him to save up what money he had got to buy dye for his whiskers, dol-di-day.

Since the days of the Cat and Bagpipes, the burthen of most comic songs has been much after this fashion. It has even been, if we may be believe the song-wrights, the constant practice of young men of good family, some of them, too, possessed of ample means, to fall in love at first sight and propose marriage with reckless impetuosity. The only difference being that they lately do put it to prettier tunes, and in much better costume.

It was not, indeed, until the great, the incomparable, the Vance burst forth upon the Music Hall world, it began to dawn upon the professional mind that something new ought to be done in the wardrobe way. Of course, I suppose, Mr. Vance does not intend his impersonations to represent the real, right down heavy swell—the genuine article. It is that other sort, so tight-in-the-leg and low-in-the-crown, the caricature of the proper thing, with some pardonable exaggeration in the matter of colour, that he gives us. After all, it matters little what it is intended to be. Some people are always running away with a wild notion of something being intended "to take" something else "off," as they used to say of Mr. Sothern's Dunderary, for which character I saw it seriously in print the other day he had taken a certain nobleman who happens to have a hesitation in his speech, as his model. Mr. Vance's characters may be caricatures or they may not. They may be only Vance pure and simple. Indeed it matters little what they are. It is difficult to describe where lies the chief merit of the performance, but that it is far superior to anything else previously seen on the platform of a music-hall no one can fairly deny. Although he has been systematically pooh-poohed, laughed at, and cried down, Vance has triumphed in the end, has made a castle of his own, and is an acknowledged institution, as he deserves to be. I have not the pleasure of his acquaintance, and had I, I need not tell him to go on and prosper. He seems to be going on as fast as he can, and I hope prospering as much as he can wish. After which, suppose we return to the Cat and Bagpipes.

Upon the Surrey side of Waterloo-bridge, as I have stated, was situated this popular place of amusement, at which the celebrated Hodge was wont to enchant beholders, not only by his comicalities upon the platform, but the splendour of his waistcoat and watch-chain when lounging before the bar. A perfect wonder among bars was this, which, besides the advantage of two lovely young ladies and a barrel-organ, was quite a museum of zoology in the way of stuffed birds, and fishes with highly-glazed eyes. Many cosy hours did a thirsty public spend in the company of these attractions, natural and artificial, and of a carabard cobbler—whom I ought previously to have mentioned—who mended boots in rather a jerky way to slow music—the tune he worked by coming from a box behind him, being of rather a tinkling and twanging character, like the music of a toy omnibus. The thirsty public round about those parts came, as it were, to life about noon, and dropped in for a refreshing draught or a gentle stimulant, ordinarily taken in what was known technically among the Cat

and Bagpipers as a "three-out glass." From noon until evening a sort of sleepy trade was carried on, to insure which the spirited proprietor hardly cared to take much trouble; and it was not until the gas was lit at night that the great attractions of the bar were set forth, the cobbler was wound up, and the lovely young ladies took their hair out of paper and put on their silk frocks.

In the early morning time the bar was not unfrequently a vast sandy desert, into which at rare intervals red-eyed wayfarers wandered on uncertain legs, and asked for three ha'porths in a husky whisper. The presiding deities were not unfrequently plunged in sweet slumber until the clock had struck ten, and only then crept forth with tumbled hair and wry-hooked garments, and took a gloomy view of life between the beer-engine handles, conversing sadly, with such of their admirers as might drop in, upon the folly of things generally, and of over-night life at the Cat and Bagpipes in particular. At these times, too, the most profligate of pot-boys, of a sallow and sodden visage, scattered sawdust with elaboration, and lingered fondly over the arrangement of pipe-lights in a distant tap-room, where, if undisturbed, he sometimes slept peacefully for five minutes or so at a stretch, or fell into reveries with his aching head reclining on his shirt-sleeve.

But it was only in the early morning that those humble ones, who would solicit favour at the hands of the spirited proprietor, were at all likely to find that gentleman disengaged, and one morning, a certain pale, thin, anxious-faced girl came on "such an errand, and asked a yawning deity if Mr. Potts were visible.

Answering to a cry of "If you please, you're wanted, sir," the Potts in question came forth from the bowels of the earth, up a trap from the cellar, and said, "Potts, that's me, what's on?"

"It's the young person," the deity made answer.

"Oh is it? Well, what do you want?"

"There is a notice outside," replied the young person in a small voice, "about the piano."

"Oh, the pianner; well, you want the job, I suppose? Wait a bit till I've time to talk to you."

Very meekly the young person bowed her head; and dropping back a pace prepared to wait silently and patiently until it should please Mr. Potts to enter into the business.

To judge from the look of her, this young person had been accustomed to very long waits, and had got tolerably used to disappointment, and she now waited an unreasonable long time without murmuring, in a dark corner of the bar, whilst the great Potts drew the cork of a bottle of port he had been down to fetch from the cellar, and poured out and drank a glassful of its contents.

Had anybody cared to have observed her motions, they might have seen this young person for full twenty minutes before she made her application, hovering in the neighbourhood of the Cat and Bagpipes, seemingly wanting courage to enter the house. There was an air about this woman's appearance which servant girls call "something superior." A tale writer would speak of her as interesting. She was certainly ladylike, and as certainly shabby. She was dressed in black—very well-worn black, fast turning brown. She had on kid gloves, much mended, and her boots were torn and patched.

Once upon a time she must have been beautiful, and she would probably have recovered her good looks again were she allowed a fair chance, but her cheeks were pinched and her eyes sunken. She was quite a girl, but must have had some sore trials, short as had been her life. Indeed, it was just possible that she had been starved a little.

Perhaps there lay hidden beneath her quiet white face a full determination if this last hope failed, like the rest had done, to make away with herself. Yes, that was true enough. Her case was a desperate one; and on Mr. Potts's verdict her young life hung as by a thread. Good man, he sipped his wine all unconscious of this crisis, and cracked his little joke with a sleepy deity, who was inclined to be ill-tempered at this early hour, and was not so respectful to the spirited proprietor as she might have been.

The notice outside the house was a small square piece of paper pasted to the window pane by four half wafers, on which was

written "a piano player wanted to accompany." It had been the intention of the writer of this advertisement to signify that there was an opening in the Cat and Bagpipes Concert Room for a person who could play accompaniments, but he had left a "c" out and thus shrouded his meaning by a dense obscurity that had much puzzled the young person above mentioned.

On one side of the notice hung a coloured sketch of the celebrated Hodge, waving a knob stick and flinging his left leg high in the air. Upon the other side was the Bodger in red boots. On one of the door-posts, in various coloured inks was a handwritten programme of the entertainment provided with the names of the talent in fancy capitals. The Cat and Bagpipes, if the truth must be told, had little about its exterior to establish confidence in the mind of a piano player of the weaker sex, who had been brought up genteelly, and the accidental fact of a drunken costermonger loitering against the door-post, made an entrance into the bar none the more agreeable.

The young person then had read the notice, and looked at the exterior of the building, and taken a stroll to think it over. Had come back and read the notice again, and taken another stroll. Had come back several times and peeped in more than once at the swinging door, and at length had made a bold plunge and asked for Mr. Potts, whose name she had read over the window.

"And what may you have to say for yourself young woman," asked the spirited proprietor, when he had finished his port.

"I wished to know, sir, if the vacancy was filled up."

"What about the pianist mean you? No, it ain't. Do you think you're up to it?"

"I think I could do what is required."

"Well, we'll see. Come along of me, and I'll show you the panny."

Leading the way down a passage to the concert room, he led the way on to the platform, up a flight of six steps, and pointed to the instrument he had spoken of.

"That's it," said he; "what can you do now?"

"Shall I play, sir?"

"Well, yes, let's hear you."

The young person sat down to the piano and passed her fingers over the keys. Mr. Potts listened for a minute, but some one coming to call him, he wandered away in conversation with his visitor to the other end of the room, and presently out into the passage, leaving the piano player hard at work. Her tune finished, the young person paused, and looked about her, then waited patiently with her hands in her lap wondering when he would come back.

But more than half an hour having thus passed, she grew uneasy and asked herself what she ought to do, rolled up again some pieces of music she had brought with her, and thought she would go. But yet she did not like to do that. Mr. Potts's conduct was certainly in the highest degree insulting, but she was in such want of money that she must not allow the chance to slip through her fingers if she could help it.

Why did he not come, though? What did it mean? At last the potboy, peeping in at the concert-room door, found her in tears, her head resting on her hand.

"Do you want the guv'nor?" he asked.

"Yes, if you please?"

"He's forgot you, I expect. You'll find him at the bar."

He was at the bar, taking wine with his visitor.

"Oh, it's you, is it?" he said. "I was coming back, only my friend here dropped in."

"Shall I wait for you, sir, in the concert-room?"

"Well, I don't know. Your style's rather quiet, I'm afraid. I don't know, really."

The young person plucked up a desperate courage.

"You did not stay to hear what I could do, sir."

"Not all of it, certainly. My friend here dropped in and —"

"If you will give me a chance I think you will be satisfied."

"Well, that's fair enough; now Potts," said Mr. Potts's friend.

"You must do that, you know. The young lady's got the talent, I'm certain. Give her a turn, Potts, my boy. You can't do better."

He was a jovial, fat man this friend of the spirited proprietor, who had not the remotest notion of what he was talking about, but did it for the fun of the thing. It, however, mattered little what was his motive. Mr. Potts was swayed by his opinion, and said,

"Well, all right. It's fifteen bob a week. Come at six this evening, and we'll give you a start. It ain't my fault if you don't suit. You'll have to chuck me in to-night, gratis, you know, 'cos you're on trial."

The young person here began to mumble something about a reference, and held out a letter she took from her pocket; but Mr. Potts, who was not strong at handwritings, waved it off, saying:—"That's all right enough; we don't want to know what other people says you can do. We'll judge for ourselves."

Without further parley, therefore, the young person took her departure, seemingly as joyful as though she had discovered a gold mine.

"I don't think she's got much go in her," said Mr. Potts, when the candidate was out of hearing.

"A poor thing," said one of the deities; "you won't find her answer, I think."

"She is not dear anyways," said Mr. Potts. "There's nothing like encouraging starving talent. Those hungry ones go in at it soul and body till the job is certain. Then you hang it over their heads, you are not sure you want 'em, and that keeps them up to the mark."

At six o'clock that evening, the young person, having in the meantime made some desperate attempts at renovation in respect to the shabby black dress and worn-out kid gloves, came in a great flutter and deadly pale to keep her appointment.

The concert-room was not opened, but she went in and took her place at the piano. Here, as she sat motionless, the prodigal potboy eyed her at a distance, under the pretence of dusting the tables, and afterwards expressed his opinion that she was "a tidyish sort, but a bit too pasty."

When she had waited about a quarter of an hour the public began to drop in two or three at a time, and to fix her with unwinking eyes. In particular, one of the public who occupied a front seat stared at her open-mouthed, as though she were a curious animal; and presently, he being joined by a friend, a whispered conference ensued, and they both burst into a loud roar of laughter.

To relieve the monotony of the half hour which was to precede the commencement of the concert, the lady played an overture and a waltz, while the rest of the public dropped in and took their places. It was not so orderly a public as it might have been even at this early stage of the proceedings, and the interference of a strong man attached to the establishment was more than once called into requisition.

The deep-voiced singer and a sentimental lady having arrived, they went on the platform together to sing the opening chorus, the young person accompanying them as best she could—no music being obtainable, and the pieces which the singers held in their hands and pretended to read from having no reference to the words they sang.

The chorus concluded without applause, and as it would have appeared unnoticed by the audience, had not some body in a back seat loudly expressed her opinion that "There was quite enough of that stuff," the deep-voiced gentleman came back alone and sang "The Wolf," and retired with acclamation. By this time Mrs. Bodger had arrived, and sent in some ragged music-books for the pianist to play from. With this lady the young

person was not so successful, spoiling certain "gags" which were not clearly marked upon the music. Upon leaving the platform Mrs. Bodger said decidedly that the piano player would not suit.

In some agitation, for these words had reached her ears, the young person prepared to accompany the celebrated Hodge in his celebrated song of the drunken tinker. By this time the hall was nearly full, and dense clouds of tobacco smoke arose from a hundred pipes. They were for the most part dirty-faced and greasy in attire these patrons of the Cat and Bagpipes; but there were here and there some very showily dressed young men, with curly locks highly scented; and there were to be found, perhaps, although the price of admission was only three pence, more than one person among the company who could have afforded to pay a much larger sum for his evening amusement had he thought fit so to do. Among these was certainly an elderly gentleman whose place of business was in a neighbouring street—an elderly gentleman with a gouty umbrella and black kid gloves burst out at the finger ends.

This member of Mr. Potts's public had dropped in quite by chance, and felt but little interest in the performance. He ordered some hot gin-and-water, and sat and sipped at it with his back half turned on the stage, looking out for some one in the audience—for no other, indeed, than his old shop-boy, Ikev Moss, who he believed to be a tolerably regular attendant of the establishment, and who he had come there to see. But while scanning the faces before him, Mr. Solomon Acre's eyes alighted upon a countenance which was the last he expected to see, and almost the last he cared about looking at, for it belonged to his ungrateful protegee, Jack Jeffcoat.

"God bless me," said Solomon; "what's he doing here, I wonder."

It was, indeed, surprising that a man of property should visit so low a place of entertainment; but there was another thing more surprising still, and that was a certain reckless, seedy style about Mr. Jeffcoat's dress and manner, which indicated a strange change in his fortunes or tastes. But yet there was one other cause for wonder, and that was the intense earnestness with which Jeffcoat's eyes were fixed upon the stage—indeed upon the face of the young person playing at the piano.

"What is he staring at?" Solomon asked himself, and turned round for the first time to look in the direction in which Jack's eyes were fixed.

"I know that woman somewhere," he muttered. "But where? Ah, to be sure. It is. Yes, by Heaven it is! I've found her at last."

He had recognised his brother's widow.

(To be continued.)

THE SUNDAY BANDS IN THE PARKS.—Any questioner of the popularity of these bands might have had his doubts set at rest on Sunday last, when the Regent's, Victoria, and Battersea Parks had enormous audiences. The latter park, the youngest created, rises rapidly in the public estimation as it beautifies become known. It is still, however, deformed by a wooden erection, hastily improvised, for a platform, at the commencement of the People's Bands in the Parks, and they are now in their twelfth season. A platform similar to those of the Regent's and Victoria Parks is, however, to be erected this season. The Sabbatarian party have been contending with the Government that, if platforms are erected with the public money, so also should pulpits be for preaching. The Government has, however, concluded that music was in harmony with the recreative nature of the parks, while religious controversy would, as heretofore, only promote discord. Some efforts at preaching were, therefore, on Sunday last immediately checked, nor would the officials (as requested) make martyrs of the would-be offenders of the law by taking them in custody, but quietly put them outside the gates, where on the retirement of the multitudes, some contentment was found in uttering denunciations for the profanity. The public, however, passed on, seeming to say, "Rail on, poor man; it pleases you, and don't hurt us." These bands, it should be remembered, are supported by the sale of programmes at 1d., and though it requires fully 6,000 pence to be taken each Sunday to defray the expenses of the three parks, we understand these voluntary subscriptions have enabled the committee to pay all debts in full during the past eleven years.

MURDER AND SUICIDE.—A dreadful murder and suicide have just taken place at Bordeaux. The victim, M^{me}. Capelain, the proprietress of the Hotel du Havre, was about 50 years of age. The perpetrator was a workman of about 30, who had lived at the hotel some time, but had left a few days previously, owing M^{me}. Capelain 20fr. How or when he had introduced himself into the house is not known; and what is strange is, that the room in which the landlady slept was only separated by a thin partition from another occupied by two travellers, and yet they heard nothing of the terrible struggle which had evidently taken place, the whole room being in disorder and flooded with blood—the woman's throat having been cut with a razor—and a square of glass broken. M^{me}. Capelain managed to drag herself to the door of another room which was occupied, and gave an alarm. Every attention was at once paid to the unfortunate woman, but ineffectually, as she expired shortly after. The murderer then seems to have got alarmed, and to have fled to an inner courtyard, where he hanged himself to a bar of iron, to which he was found suspended in the morning, having on him a bunch of keys and other things which he had taken from his victim.

ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S HOSPITAL.—There is this amount of truth in the reports which have been widely circulated respecting Her Majesty's intended foundation of a very useful but very expensive charity. The authorities of St. Bartholomew's Hospital have long been taking measures to establish a convalescent branch to which patients requiring country air may be drafted, and there is now reason to believe that the Queen will graciously patronise such an institution, probably by lending her name to it or permitting it to be called "royal." Such a mark of favour would be gracefully accorded to a charitable foundation in connection with that hospital, of which the Prince of Wales is president. For the rest, a benevolent "person," whose name is not mentioned, has promised to give a considerable sum of money, the amount of which is not specified, towards the projected undertaking. It would appear that there are some who anticipate so large a sum as half a million. We are not amongst these.—*Gentleman's Magazine*.

THE SUICIDE OF A WOMAN AT LONDON-BRIDGE.—An inquest was held on Tuesday at the Vestry-hall, Southwark, on the body of Elizabeth Smithers, aged 38. The deceased was the wife of a salesman in Billingsgate-market, and she had been separated from him for two years. On Thursday she deliberately mounted the parapet of London-bridge, and jumped over, nearly dragging a boy who was standing in the recess with her. She fell on the abutment of the bridge and rolled off into the water. Her husband had allowed her 5s. weekly, which was insufficient. He took her youngest child from her, and this preyed on her mind. She was given to drink. The jury returned a verdict of "Temporary insanity."

ATTEMPT TO UPSET A TRAIN.—Two men, named German Was and Thomas Horobin, were on Tuesday taken before the magistrate at Belper, charged with attempting to upset a railway train. It will be remembered that on the 12th inst. a number of railway labourers were being conveyed to their work in a truck, when they were upset, and suffered considerably. A sleeper was found on the rails, and evidence was given to show that the two prisoners were concerned in placing the sleeper there, with intent to endanger the safety of the men and injure the property of the railway company. Both the prisoners were remanded.

FUN OF THE WEEK.

PUNCH.

A HINT TO THE COMMITTEE.—By the new Re-distribution Bill, Luton is to have a Member. The value of this proposed addition to the House is very doubtful; for to represent Luton properly, its M.P. must be a Man of Straw!

THE RIGHT MAN IN THE RIGHT PLACE.—The Hall of Merchant Taylors, was well chosen as the scene of Mr. Disraeli's latest proof that the Tories are your only true Radicals, after all. Turning coats is tailor's work, and turning coats for the profits of office ought to be just the work that Merchant Taylors can appreciate.

A DILEMMA.—Cabby: "Ere's a go, P'liceman! What am I to do?—I vos Ordered to take these 'ere Gents as 'a been a Dinin' you see, to their 'spectable 'omes, vun vos for 'Anover-square, another for the Halbany, and the others elsew'eres—vell, they vos all carefully Sorted ven I started, an' now they've been an' gone an' mixed Th'erselves up, an' I don't know vich is vich!"

RETRIBUTIVE JUSTICE.—Farmer (giving the Culprit a Box o' the Ear): "How dare you Beat those Goslin's, you young Rascal? I saw you!" Boy: "Boo, oo, oo, what furr'd they Goss-chicks, Fyther, boile of then Furr?"

A PROFESSIONAL VIEW OF THINGS.—Kerrymyne, the painter's "incumbrance," recently presented him with two daughters exactly alike. The young people are not called, as in ordinary cases, Twins, but *Replicas*.

THE PROPER PLACE FOR THREE-CORNERED CONSTITUENCIES. East Anglia.

ANOTHER CHANCE FOR EPISCOPACY.—When the Franchise Bill comes before the House of Lords, it is understood that Lord Lyttelton will propose a clause providing for Suffragan Bishops.

HACKNEY V. HOBBY.—The House sniggered when it heard of the Government intention to give two Members to Hackney. Why should there not be representatives for Hackney, when Hobbies are so fully represented?

TO A CORRESPONDENT.—"A Veteran Playgoer" has been misled by the similarity of sound. Keighley, the town, not Keeley, his old favourite, is to have a voice in the House of Commons.

G-EAT FLIGHT OF LOCUSTS.—We read of a great number of locusts seen about Rome. They are of the variety known to naturalists as *L. clericalis*, and may be known by their long black, grey, or brown envelopes, and the little bare patch on the tops of their heads. They are awfully greedy, and generally feed on the fat of the land where they settle.

A DEPUTATION.—The papers, under the heading "a gorilla hunt," state that three gigantic specimens of the species made their escape the other day from a caravan at Belper. The account goes on to state that "after consulting together on the top of the caravan they all set out for Derby." The noble Earl no doubt received the deputation with his usual urbanity, but as yet no account of what transpired at the meeting has appeared in those organs, which would of course be supplied with the monkeys.

QUERY.

One question I would fain propound,
While Redesdale's bill advances slowly;
What need to consecrate the ground?
The Sexton always makes it holy.

FUN.

PUTTING A GOOD FACE ON IT.—The Australian settlers look forward with such pleasure to setting eyes on the healthy English complexion of the female immigrants, that they may be said to have entirely shaken off their natural prejudices to Rye faces.

PUT THAT IN YOUR PIPE!—The *Advertiser* the other day gave an account of the appearance of poisonous flies in Transylvania, and stated that the farmers have to keep their beasts shut up, with large fires burning round their sheds to keep off the winged pests. It added:—"The men in charge of the fires have the greatest difficulty in saving themselves from the venomous attacks of these insects, and find tobacco the best preservative." What will Dean Close say to that? Perhaps the discovery may convert him. We should like to see "a wrath"—of smoke—"so gracefully curl" around his head—and no flies!

VERY APPROPRIATELY.—If Greece and Rome are represented at the French Exhibition, might not their productions be appropriately ranged in "class six?"

PARLIAMENTARY.—There is no truth in the report that Mr. Disraeli is about to be raised to the peerage under the title of Baron De Veer!

RACINO INTELLIGENCE.—We shall, in all probability, shortly publish some "stable notes" from our Roan Correspondent.

OUT ON YE!—The habit of self-denial is exercised more frequently by the "upper ten" than by any other class of society. How often are they "not at home" to undesirable visitors!

DISTRESSING SUICIDE.—The journalistic world was thrown into a state of intense excitement the other day by the discovery that a newspaper had cut its own throat some week or so before. It is sad to hear a little time's done for a "Little Times."

JUDY.

TRAVELLING NOVICE (in a lift at Hotel). Hallo! what's this? I want a Bed-room, and there's too much row for a Sitting-room here!

A BLOOMING ERROR.—A rose at Christmas.

EX FUMO, &c.

REMONSTRANCE.—Yes, Charles, it is a filthy practice, Bad in every way, I'm thinking;
WARNING.....And besides a well-known fact 'tis,
Smoking always leads to drinking.

PERSUASION.....Give it up, or do refrain, dear,
For a time. Now only ponder
COAXING.....On the things we might obtain, dear,
With the money thus you squander.

THE BRUTE'S ATTITUDE, AND WHAT HE DID.—Silent he sat, no answer came,
He smoked and puffed in thoughtful manner,
Then threw the stump away and—shame!
Lit up another mild havannah!

BY A SWELL.

Haw! old fellow, here's a widdle,
What the deuce will whyme with that P
I can't think, excepting fiddle,
But my widdle's about a hat—
Here 'tis; can you the diff' wence see
(In spelling little more than we)
Between a f-l-h's hat—his title—
And tailor? never mind the style.
Don't know? Well, haw! one's a chapeau,
The other's, haw! a chap we owe—Haw!

WHEN is a candle in a bad temper?—When it's put out.
NAUTICAL.—What ought a sailor's girl's name to be?—Mare of course.

The mists of antiquity have been generally accompanied by the rain of error.
A RHETORICAL schoolmaster calls his pupils buds of promise on the branches of education.

CONTRADICTORY QUITE.—The mining population of Australia may be said, even during the season of its greatest activity, "to rest on its oars."

A CAPITAL IDEA.—History repeats itself, it is said, and so it does, for the world waits once more for the Judgment of Paris. It is to be hoped, however, that in this instance the apples of discord will not be found among the fruits of industry.

THE DRAWING ROOM.

PARIS FASHIONS.—The Empress of the French pays more than ordinary attention to her toilettes. Her Majesty has always been remarkable for the good taste she displays in her dress; and in all the brilliant gatherings which take place daily, even when surrounded by younger and fresher beauties, the graceful Eugénie still shines pre-eminent, the most brilliant star of every brilliant group. When her Majesty received the Emperor of Russia at the Tuileries for the first time, she wore a light bright blue silk dress, with a tunic of *point d'Angleterre* over it. The silk was of splendid quality.

The Empress was not present at the races, but the Imperial box was well filled with princesses and different ladies attached to the French court; in the other tribunes all the *élegantes* in Paris appeared to have assembled. The Queen of the Belgians wore a mauve silk dress, with a long train, and a small peplum-paletot to match, and both were decorated with deep *Bêche* guipure. Princess Marie de Russie wore light blue silk, ornamented with Cluny guipure. Her daughter, Princess Eugénie, was in white muslin *bouillonne* over a pink silk petticoat, a long Pompadour sash, a rice-straw *toquet*, with an *agrafe* of roses at the side.

The generality of the toilettes were white muslin over coloured slips. Some were worn with *casaguet* to match; others with high muslin bodices, and either *casaguet* or *peplums* of guipure over them. Some white toilettes were composed entirely of guipure, and were trimmed with either *cerise* or blue silk bands, arranged to simulate tunic, and fringed with feathers.

The following is the prettiest white muslin toilette seen at the Races. The slip was mauve silk, and the skirt was not *bouillonne*, but pleated on the cross; the pleats were not folded, so as to follow each other closely, and they were separated at regular intervals by guipure insertion. Above this skirt, and falling over it, there were seven rounded sash ends covered with exquisite embroidery, and bordered with *guipure d'art*. The bodice was trimmed with guipure, and embroidered in front in the form of a heart; the waistband was mauve silk covered with guipure; three narrow crossbands of mauve silk, likewise covered with guipure, simulated the *basque Africaine*, which is now so fashionable, in front of the skirt. The youthful married lady who sported this very eloquent dress was draped in a guipure shawl, and wore a straw *toquet* with a garland of Parma violets round it.

Hats with the strings tied at the back have been adopted for some little time, and the shape called the *Bernais* or Swiss is most popular in Paris just at the present moment. It is made of very fine white straw, not plaited, but sewed; the brim is exceedingly wide, while the crown, on the contrary, is about the size of a five-franc piece, so that the hat is placed on the head and fastened there by means of the strings, which are tied at the back. These *Bernais* are lined with silk and bordered with black velvet, and small black velvet crosses are studded all over the white straw. The strings at the back, used for tying them on the head, are as wide as the bonnet strings of yore. These Swiss hats appeared very popular at the Races among the young unmarried ladies; but there were likewise many *toquets* and Watteau hats worn, and these latter were tied on at the back in the same way as the newer Swiss form.

The representation at the Opera was a splendid spectacle. The Empress looked, as she entered the box, as though she were enveloped in clouds of white tulle; her bodice glittered with *agrafes* of diamonds; a magnificent white lace shawl was falling from her shoulders, discovering a diamond and pearl necklace. Her Majesty wore the Imperial coronet, with the famous *Regent* in the centre, and what with the other lustrous diamonds at each side of it, the head-dress had the effect at a distance of a circle of stars.

The Grand Duchess Maria wore a dress of black tulle studded with gold bees; her hair was bound with two plain gold bands, and her necklace was a circle of dead gold.

Princess Eugénie, her daughter, wore white tulle with roses for head-dress.

Princess Mathilde's toilette was composed of red tulle, red roses in her hair, and her ornaments were magnificent rubies and diamonds.

At the ball at the Hotel de Ville the Empress's toilette was, as usual, a marvel; so happily were the magnificent and the vaporous blended, that its composition might be looked on as a work of art.

Imagine a white tulle dress, aerial as a cloud, with *bouillonnés* round the lower part of the skirt, and *bouillonne* separated with a cross-cut satin band—alternate pink and white, but the pink of the palest shade. At regular intervals on the tulle tunic there were *agrafes* of the palest pink, roses so completely covered with crystal that they sparkled. The *bouillonnés* diminished in size as they ascended the back, which gave the tunic the effect of a *manteau de cour*. Across the chest her Majesty wore the grand *cordon rouge*. Her diamond necklace was tied at the back with flowing ends of pale pink satin ribbon. A diamond coronet for head-dress.

The Princesses wore toilettes as follow: The Princess of Prussia—white tulle dress, *bouillonne*, with long sprays of leaves descending the skirt from the waist, and small flowers forming a sort of fringe round the lower part of the skirt. The head-dress consisted entirely of leaves, but the Princess wore magnificent diamonds on her neck and arms.

Princess Mathilde was also in white tulle; the *bouillonnés* on her skirt were separated by *rouleaux* of white satin. An antique *bandeau* of diamonds for head-dress.

Princess Murat—*Cerise* tulle dress, trimmed with geraniums of the same colour: similar flowers in the hair, with crystal drops hanging from each leaf.

The Duchess de Mouchy—white tulle dress, with white *peplum*; a marvellous coronet of brilliants on her head. The Princess is even handsomer since her marriage than before. But how shall I describe the other toilettes? It was a matter of no little difficulty even to recognise one's friends in that most brilliant throng, let alone determine what they wore. White dresses predominated as usual. One youthful married lady wore an Empress-blue dress, with an Alençon lace tunic over it. The lace was looped up with Louis XIII. bows, which had diamond buttons in the centre; and this toilette was much remarked, because, so far as I saw, it was the only blue one present.

As for the white lace dresses—of which also there was a scant number, for lace is so easily torn in a crowd—they were generally trimmed with pale green. Princess Metternich wore white and green, as did also Mine. Dolfus, the prefect's daughter—*The Queen*.

FAINTING.—Ladies do not faint nowadays—at least but rarely. If one can trust a perfect mass of evidence, oral and written, syncope, at the end of the last century, and up to the thirty-fifth year of this, was a habit with ladies. A story without a swoon was impossible until lately. Let us thank heaven comfortably that our mothers, wives, and daughters have given up the evil habit of becoming cataleptic at the occurrence of anything in the least degree surprising. Although society gains undoubtedly by ladies giving up the habit of swooning on every possible occasion, yet fiction loses. For a swoon, in an old novel, was merely a conventional and convenient apoplexy.

FASHIONABLE DRESSMAKING.—Life-sized trimmed paper models with flat patterns to cut from, are supplied post-free by Mrs. O. BROWN, 16, Christie-road, South Hackney, London. Parisian Train, gored skirt, plain round the waist, 2s. 6d.; ditto with slight fullness, 2s. The New Short Skirt (to show the petticoat), 2s.; the Petticoat, 2s. Princess Dress, cut in one, 3s. 6d. Dress Bodice with sleeves, 1s. 8d. Peplum from waist, 1s. 6d. Sleeves, 10d. Zouaves and Garibaldi's, 1s. 6d. Out-door Peplum Jackets, 2s. 6d. Stamps received.—[ADVT.]

THE GARDEN.

FLOWER GARDEN.

BEDDING-OUT will now have been finished sufficiently long to allow the plants to have made some progress at the root, the surface soil in the beds encrusted through the late dripping weather, should therefore now be carefully loosened with the hoe, in order to allow air to freely enter the soil; pick off all decayed portions of the plants, and peg down all prostrate growing kinds, such as verbena, in need of such assistance. Examine the ties upon potted plants, and carnations, loosening where necessary any spindles which by elongation have become too tight, or which are in consequence bent or twisted. Continue to fasten dahlias as they advance in growth, fixing the stakes to all forthwith, if not already done. Trap slugs by means of cabbage leaves, &c. Do not neglect to remove the remains of flower-stalks from auriculars immediately any show symptoms of decay. Make fresh plantations of arabia, Cliveden and other pansies, &c., needed in the autumn for the purpose of filling beds and other places set apart for early spring display; they strike readily by means of division of the roots, and by cuttings. Remove tulips from the positions they have occupied during their flowering period so soon as the leaves commence to decay, and stow them away in a cool airy shed for a time.

FRUIT GARDEN.

ATTEND to all young trees planted last season, as these will now in most cases need assistance, in order to insure a good preliminary shape, upon which to build the after superstructure. Pear trees especially, whether trained to walls, or treated as espaliers, should have one main central shoot trained upright, choosing either two or four upon either side, for the purpose of training upon the horizontal tier principle. Do not train these late into the spaces they are to occupy yet; however, but rather encourage them to make a strong growth individually, by allowing them for the present to assume a more upright and natural form. The centre shoot may be pinched back when about 14 inches in length; an operation which will be the means of affording additional support to the others which remain. Young peach, nectarine, apricot trees, &c., should, on the contrary, be allowed to assume a fan-shape, in which the more central shoots will slightly take the lead, having less space to travel; these however, must not be permitted to grow too strongly, but will need pinching back about this time, in order to duly balance the distribution of sap between them and others of less robust growth.

KITCHEN GARDEN.

Those who have followed my advice, not to make the main sowing of scarlet runners until a reasonable date, when it may be anticipated no further frosts will occur, will now have robust rows well above ground, requiring to be earthed up and staked, operations which should be performed without delay. Before earthing up, it will be well to give them a good dusting with soot, lime, or wood-ashes, either separately or mixed together. This will not only tend to destroy any insects which surround them, but will also act as a preventive in the future. Transplant into their permanent quarters the necessary breaths of such as the following in quantities sufficient to meet the demand for them namely:—Savoy, Brussels sprouts, cauliflower, borecole (kale), brocoli, &c. In every instance where practicable make several distinct plantings from each seed bed, and especially of brocoli, such as Snow, Osborn's, White, &c., choosing upon each succeeding occasion the largest and best plants. Keeping in view the occasional severity of our winters, it will be best at all times to separate all brocoli intended to stand till March or April as wide apart in the rows as possible, for the purpose of inducing them to form firmer growth, which they are more likely to do if sun and air are admitted freely around them. Sow a good breadth of parsley about this date, as if sown now it may be expected to form fine plants, likely to withstand all inclemency to "bolt" until the autumn, when it will be of much service for after winter use.—W. E. in the *Gardener's Chronicle*.

DIABOLICAL ATTEMPT TO UPSET A MAIL TRAIN AT WIGAN.—Early on Sunday morning, only a few minutes before the limited mail from London to the north is due at Wigan, a most determined attempt to upset the train was discovered, and happily frustrated. At the Wigan Station on the London and North-Western Railway, an engine called the *bank engine* is kept constantly under steam, to assist trains up the heavy gradients northwards; and between eleven and twelve o'clock on Saturday night, this engine assisted a coal train up to Coppull, in the direction of Preston, and then returned to the customary siding at Wigan, to remain until its services were again needed. Shortly before one o'clock on Sunday morning, the driver, William Green, found that his water was getting low, and he decided on running to Springs Branch, a couple of miles south, to fill the boiler. The limited mail passes through Wigan at the rate of forty miles an hour, at 1.25 a.m., and it appears to have been Green's intention to have got back before it was due. He ran down to Springs Branch, took in water, and started on the return route on the same line of rails on which the mail, then nearly due, would travel. When within a few hundred yards from the boundary of the borough the engine encountered some object placed on the rails, bounded off the line, and ran for 50 or 60 yards in the six foot, making its way over some new rails which were lying there for the repair of the permanent road. The driver and stoker retained their positions on the engine, and, keeping up the steam, forced the leading wheels on to the line again, and then the engine was brought to a stand, and care was immediately taken to signal for the stoppage of the mail. On going back to ascertain the nature of the impediment it was found that some persons had lifted the end of one of the ponderous rails lying near, and had fitted the groove on the flat side to the permanent rail, so that pressure from the front only wedged the opposite end into the way. The rail, 21 feet long, and weighing near 6 cwt., lay on the right hand down rail, as to prevent its end to an approaching train, and on searching round another rail similarly placed was found on the left hand up rail. At this time the limited mail had been signalled from the semaphore at Springs Branch, and was coming along slowly to the place where the pilot engine blocked the line. On learning from Green what was the cause of his mishap, the driver of the mail said that he too had run over something on the rails 200 yards behind, and on going back it was found that between the time of the bank engine's passage, indeed probably at the very moment it was bounding over the six foot, two chairs, bottom upwards, had been fixed on the left down rail. Providentially the design was frustrated, for the train drove one of the chairs off the line altogether, and the other slid along in front of the wheel until wedged against the next chair, when the train, happily moving only slowly, passed over it safely. The bank engine was damaged about the ash-box, hopper, and feed pipe, and the rails were deeply indented at places, showing the terrible force of the strain. One of these in the six foot was bent and broken by the passage of the engine. The driver of the mail train assisted the bank engine on the rails, and he was detained 45 minutes. The station master was summoned to the place, and while passing along the line he saw two men lying on the bank, but who decamped on noticing that they had been detected. Information was despatched to London, and it is expected that a large reward will be offered for the discovery of the perpetrators of this outrage.

ADMIRAL SIR THOS. S. PASLEY, BART., will, as the Commander-in-Chief at Portsmouth, have a 14 ships which will take part in the naval review on the 5th of July under his command; but, as the Admiralty flag will be flying on the occasion, he will, as a matter of course, be in immediate attendance on their Lordships, and take his directions from them.

SPORTS AND PASTIMES.

SWIMMING MATCH IN THE SERPENTINE.

On Monday morning the members of the Serpentine Swimming Club competed for the captaincy and an elegant silver cup. The distance was 1,000 yards. The competitors were seven in number, and the appointed time was seven o'clock. It was, however, nearly half-past before they started. Mr. J. Humphrey, the swimming master to the club, had the chief direction; Mr. D. N. Hasley was starter; and Mr. H. B. Kent, of *Bell's Life*, as judge, took the time. The swimmers were H. Coulter, J. T. Stabbach, G. Parrott, C. Whyte, H. Ward, J. Robinson, and G. Dillard. After one false "go" they plunged at the same instant, Whyte immediately taking the lead, Stabbach second, and Coulter third. At 250 yards Parrott got into the second place, Whyte having dropped eastern of Coulter, Stabbach being first, and their relative positions were maintained up to Mr. Williams's private boathouse. There Coulter drew up to Parrott, and passed him, challenging Stabbach directly after, but apparently made a waiting race of it. They kept very close to within about 150 yards of the bridge, where both tried their best, and an interesting and exciting finish ensued. Coulter could not get away till within the last 20 yards, when he literally "heaped it on" with a tremendous spurt, winning by a short three yards. Parrott, who had been in exceedingly close attendance, made his start too late, and got within ten feet of Stabbach, who tired when he found that he was, though second, beaten by one who is only a "remove" from the champion. Whyte was fourth, and Ward fifth. The winner did the distance in 18 min. 10 sec. against a breeze.

ROWING MATCH.

A MATCH for £25 a side took place, from Putney to Mortlake, between Daniel Russell, of Kotherhithe, and Robert Allen, of Blackwall, both following the avocation of ships' caulkers. Both have been before the public—Allen below bridge and Russell above. The Victoria, Captain Barrett, accompanied. Mr. Wilcox was Russell's umpire; Henry Kelley, the champion, looking after Allen, who trained at his house. George Cannon, of Blackwall, piloted the latter, and Tom Hoare was jockey to Russell, who won the toss, and took the Middlesex shore. Captain Barrett was referee. Betting, 6 to 4 on Russell. Allen took the lead and held it to the Star and Garter, rowing very short. Here Russell drew up, and, rowing much better, drew a length ahead at the Point. Allen pressed him hard to the Dung-wharf, where it was all over, and Russell going away won by six lengths. Time, 27 min.

SOUTH NORWOOD ATHLETIC CLUB FETE.

The largest, if not the most important, amateur meeting ever held in the Home district, came off on Saturday, in a meadow attached to the grounds of Mr. T. Phillips, near Norwood Junction, the card, or rather book, of the entries containing the names of no less than 270 competitors. The eleven races, &c., which took place over a field deeply scored with furrows, and but sparsely covered with grass, resulted as follow:—

120 Yards handicap (13 entries).—Mr. Cockerell (9 yards start) and Mr. Dunt (10) came in first and second in the first and also in the final heat; Mr. Pike (9) and Mr. O. Jones (10), who had been placed first and second in the second heat, finishing third and fourth. The scratchman, Mr. E. J. Colbeck, did not start.

120 Yards Hurdle Handicap (22 entries).—Mr. Lloyd (7), who was second in the second heat, won the final, beating Messrs. Cleaver (5) and Sandell (15), who had taken first and second places in the first heat.

Putting the 21lb. (?) shot (12 entries).—Mr. Mundy won with a put of 22ft. 7in.; Mr. Lillywhite second.

600 Yards Handicap (14 entries).—First heat: Mr. Field (33) beat Mr. Lloyd (42), who led till the home turn by three yards; Mr. Manuell (25) two yards behind Mr. Lloyd. Second heat: Mr. Dunt (33), beat Mr. Munday (36) and Mr. Fishwick (40); no others placed. The final heat was won by Mr. Dunt.

High Jump (16 entries). Mr. Havers took the first prize with a jump of 5ft. 3½ in. The best jump, however, was made by Mr. E. J. Colbeck, who cleared 5ft. 5½ in., but not until after he had had the three tries allowed to each competitor; Mr. Havers third.

300 Yards Hurdle Race (21 entries).—Mr. Havers (3) and Mr. E. J. Colbeck (scratch) respectively won the two trial heats, the final heat falling to Mr. Colbeck, who showed excellent hurdle form, and took the leaps very easily in his great lurching stride.

200 Yards Maiden Race (33 entries).—The final heat was won after an excellent race by Mr. H. E. Colbeck, who promises to be as speedy a runner as his elder brother.

Half-mile Strangers' Handicap (51 entries).—First heat: Mr. H. Witty (L.A.C., 58) beat Mr. Firminger (53) and many others; Mr. M. E. Jobling (Northumberland C.C., 10), the *de facto* scratchman, only succeeding in obtaining third place. Second heat: Mr. A. Scott (89) beat Mr. Barker (L.A.C., 25), Mr. Cailow (Civil Service, 22), and several others. Third heat: Mr. Maddock (24) beat Mr. Attridge (40), Mr. Rye (Thames R.C., 10), who fell, and many others. The final heat was won by Mr. Scott somewhat easily; Mr. Maddock, second, and Mr. Barker, third.

Mile Flat Race (28 entries).—Mr. Saward (15) and Mr. H. Jones (59) came in first and second, after a good race, in which a large field took part.

We do not append the times of the different races as, from the extremely rough state of the ground, they would be utterly useless as a criterion of the merits of the competitors.

DREADFUL OCCURRENCE.—During the past week a very melancholy occurrence took place a short distance from Limerick. A Mr. Cunneen, who had advertised his farm for sale at Ganshagh, died after a few days' illness, and his wife was so effected as to eventually become insane, and she was heard to say that if the youngest child, aged four months, were placed on the fire, her husband's soul would go to heaven. A few days ago, while the servant was out on business, Mrs. Cunneen, labouring under insanity, took the child from the cradle, placed it on the fire, and heaped hot coals on it, and was caught in that act by the servant. The child was afterwards brought into Limerick, where, though attended by Dr. Bourke, it died; and an inquest was held subsequently by John Gleeson, Esq., and a jury, who, returning a verdict in accordance with the facts, pronounced the woman insane. She is detained in the county gaol.

AN EMPTY COFFIN.—A very extraordinary and unaccountable circumstance has occurred at Knutsford. A corpse was to have been buried, and it was arranged that the funeral should be at the parish church at three o'clock. Five minutes before the appointed time the vicar arrived, and soon after the funeral party came up. The bearers rested at the entrance, where the vicar generally meets the body. As the vicar was approaching, the sexton was helping to raise the coffin, when with great astonishment he called out, "Why, there is nothing in it!" The astounded party found he was right, and returned hastily to the place whence they had come, to uncrew the coffin and place the body in it. The vicar waited their return to the church, and the funeral ceremonies were solemnised in regular order.

The amount of suffering at this time of the year is incalculable, and numbers, from the want of an effectual remedy at a low price, have the germs of consumption laid. Sold by most chemists at 1s. 1½ per bottle, large size 2s. 3½. Prepared by F. Strange, operative chemist, 260, East street, Waltham. Agents: Messrs. Barclay, Farringdon-street; Newberry, St. Paul's; J. Sanger, 50, Oxford-street; and Butler and Crispe, Cheapside.—ADVT.

THE ANT-LION AND HIS DEN.

SPIDERS are not the only insects which lay snares for others; among several which obtain their food by these means, the most curious is one called the ant-lion; which, as its name implies, feeds upon ants. It is the grub of a winged insect not unlike a dragon-fly; but during its first state, in which it continues two years, it much resembles the little gray-coloured creature, called a wood-louse. It is about half an inch long, and appears one of the most helpless animals in the world, being only able to move backwards, and that very slowly, so that it never could overtake an active ant; but it looks very dreadful with its long fangs, like two reaping hooks crossed. It has, however, been furnished by Providence with the means of supporting its existence.

When first hatched, it seeks a soil of loose and dry sand near which its parent has taken care to place it. In this it traces a circle, and begins to dig out a hole in the shape of a funnel; this is done in a most singular manner. Placing itself in the middle of the circle which it has drawn, it thrusts its body partly into the sand, and with one of its fore-legs, which serves for a shovel, charges its flat and square head with a load, which it immediately throws over, by a jerk, to the distance of several inches. When the first circle is hollowed out, the insect traces a second and smaller one inside it, and by doing this repeatedly, forms at last a deep hole, wider at the top than at the bottom, and with sloping sides like a funnel. One circumstance deserves particular notice; in order to shape it properly, it is necessary to use only one leg at a time; but as it would be very fatiguing to employ one limb in doing the whole of the work, the ingenious creature, when it has finished the first circle, takes care to turn the contrary way in forming the next, and thus uses both legs by turns, without tiring either. In the course of its labours, small stones are often met with, and these are placed, one by one, upon its head and jerked over the edge of the pit. But sometimes, near the bottom, a pebble presents itself of such a size that the head of the animal is not large or strong enough to bear the weight, and what is to be done then? The patient insect does not despair, but lifting the stone on its back, it carefully walks up the side, and places it beyond the edge. If, by chance, the stone should be round, the task is still more difficult.

No one without feeling interested in its success, could see the little labourer left the stone, with great difficulty, and begin its toilsome journey. The burden totters every moment, first on one side, then to the other; and at last, when the top of the pit is nearly reached, it perhaps meets with a jolt and loses all its trouble, the stone rolling down again to the bottom. When this has happened the insect, not discouraged, renews the attempt, and the second time generally succeeds, taking advantage of the channel made by the falling stone, against which it supports its load; but sometimes the same accident happens five or six times, but it is not till after many failures that the attempt is given up, and a new pit begun.

When one of these pits is finished, it is about three inches wide at the top, sloping gradually down to a point, and about two inches deep. At the narrow end of this, the ant-lion takes its station, and covers itself, all but the points of its formidable jaws, with sand, that the insect-passengers which come by its den may not be frightened away. The moment the ant approaches the edge, the sand slides from under his feet, it struggles only to make it descend the faster, and falls headlong into the jaws of the devourer. Sometimes, however, an ant is able to stop before it reaches the bottom, and begins in great haste to scramble up again. The ant-lion soon perceives this, for being furnished with six eyes on each side of its head, it is very sharp-sighted, and hastily shovelling loads of sand upon its head, it throws them one after another at the retreating insect, which cannot stand against this heavy shower from above, while treading such a slippery path. So down the poor ant goes at last, and the instant its victim is within reach, the ant-lion seizes it, and having finished its meal, repairs the injuries done to his pitfall. The ant-lion is seldom if ever found in this country.

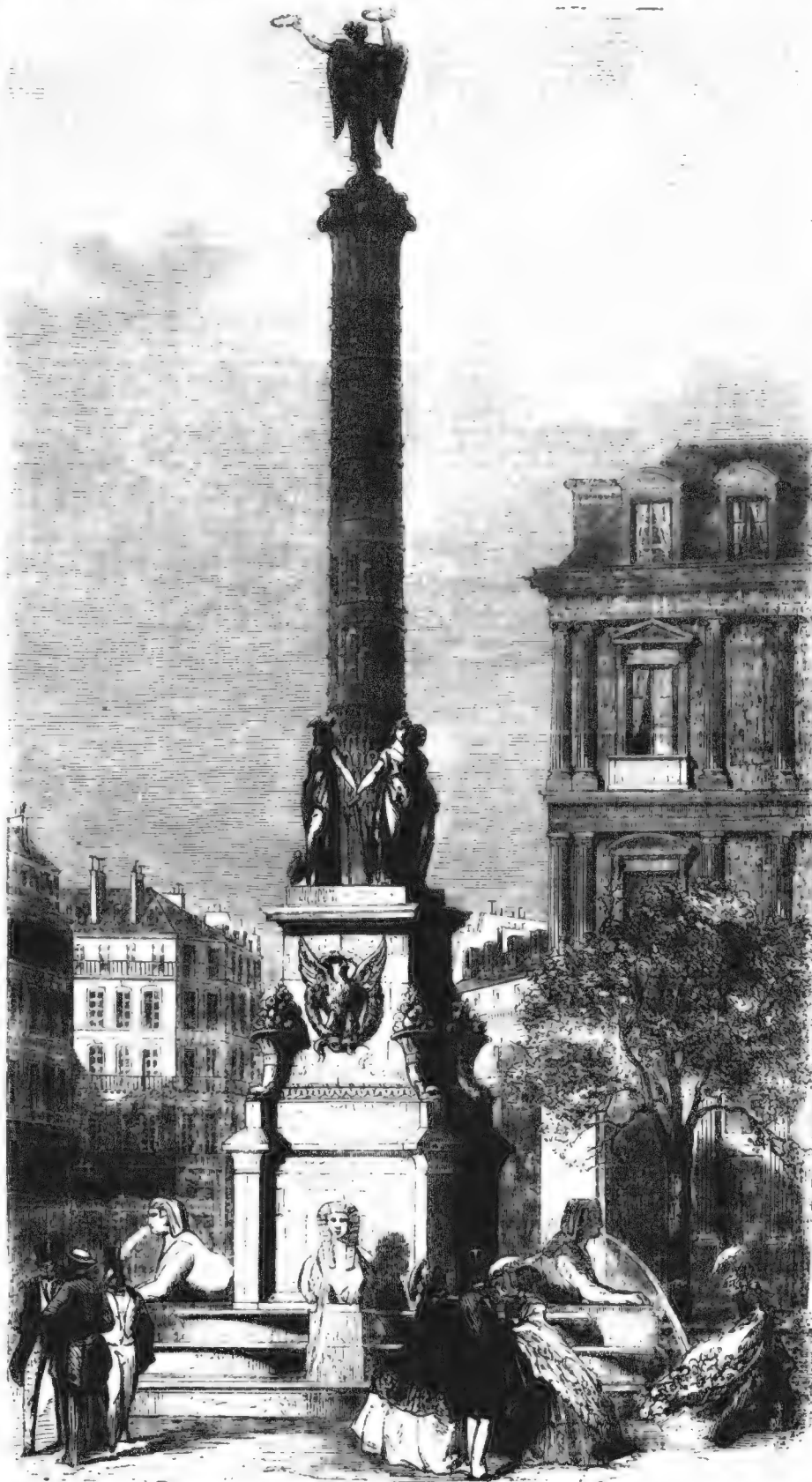
SUSPICIOUS DEATH IN A WORKHOUSE.—On Saturday an inquest was held at the union workhouse, Clifton, on the body of James Frost, aged 48, who at the time of his death was an inmate of the imbecile ward in that institution. The deceased had been in the employ of the Bristol Gas Company, but having shown signs of insanity, it was recommended by a medical man that he should be placed under restraint lest he should do some mischief to himself or others. He was at times violent, and had to be put under restraint. He died last Tuesday, and at a post-mortem examination it was found that he was very much bruised, and some of his ribs on both sides were broken, a splinter from one of which had penetrated the lungs, and, producing inflammation, had caused death. These injuries would not, in the medical man's opinion, have been produced by a fall on the bed, else the ribs on one side only would have been injured. The violence must have been administered while the deceased lay on his back, seven or eight days before he died, but it was not discovered for some time afterwards. There was no evidence as to how the deceased came by his injuries, although the jury were satisfied that they were inflicted whilst he was in the union. They eventually returned a verdict of death from inflammation of the lungs, caused by a fracture of the ribs. It is thought that a Government inquiry into the affair will be instituted.

On Trinity Monday a special general court was held at the Trinity House, on Tower-hill, at which his Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh was unanimously re-elected master, and Captain Frederick Arrow, deputy master of that ancient Corporation for the ensuing year.

PARIS DRINKING FOUNTAINS.

It will be readily seen from our illustration that the Paris drinking fountains are far superior to ours in ornamentation, beauty and dimensions. Many of the London drinking fountains are complete eyesores, with no pretension to design or ornament. The one on the Place du Chatelet, at Paris, on the contrary, is really a magnificent piece of work, and exhibits great taste in all its details. Surmounted by a figure of Glory, it has all the effect of a monument combined with the utility of a drinking fountain. Let us hope that English architects will learn from their Parisian brethren a little of their taste in street ornamentation.

On Saturday a meeting of the members of the Great Western Railway Provident Society was held in the carriage-shed of the Paddington Terminus; G. Tyrrell, Esq., the superintendent of the line, presided. The society is composed of employees of the Great Western Railway, and numbers nearly 4,000 members.



A PARIS DRINKING FOUNTAIN.

THE EMPEROR ALEXANDER.—Alexander II. has a firm carriage, almost too rapid a walk to be "dignified," and yet at once you feel that he is "every inch a king." He has moral as well as physical dignity in his manner and address when he pauses and speaks; his eyes are blue and luminous, but sometimes, when the brow is drawn down, in observation, for instance, they darken into severity. His complexion is fair, but slightly bronzed; his hair in youth must have been very light—it is now a soft brown, cut short; his moustache, like all the moustaches of the present day, is cultivated and cared for. His Majesty spoke little, but observed a great deal. He passed close to us twice; returned the quiet but earnest salutations of the assembly, with smiles rather than bows—very sweet smiles for a gentleman who has numbered forty-nine years, when smiles generally suggest wrinkles; but the Emperor of Russia's smiles will be sweet to the last, because they are not frequent but sincere, and his lips and eyes smile in harmony.—*Pirmingham Daily Post.*

On Friday, Mr. Henry Glassford Bell, advocate, late senior sheriff-substitute, was formally installed as sheriff of Lanarkshire, in the room of the late Sir Archibald Alison, Bart.

MARRIED AND SINGLE.

"Not married yet? Lucky dog!" said Lord Palmerston, with a slap on the back, to an acquaintance whom he met one day while walking down to the House. But if the Premier had lived to see Dr. Stark's paper "On the Influence of Marriage on the Death-Rates of Men and Women in Scotland," which has lately been read before the Royal Society of Edinburgh, he would perhaps have prefixed a little syllable to his adjective. For by taking a nine years' average of the deaths registered in Scotland, Dr. Stark finds, as in all other countries where the subject has been investigated, that while men in general die in a higher ratio than females, the rate of deaths among married men is much below that of unmarried men. It is a remarkable and surprising fact, but the tables published with the paper demonstrate out of every 100,000 unmarried men in Scotland of from 20 to 25 years of age, 1,174 died during the year; while of married men, 597 only died. The Benedicks have thus a manifest advantage over the bachelors; and though the proportion declines with advancing years, it always preponderates on the side of the married men, as indicated by the following examples:—From 30 to 35 years, there died of unmarried, 1,475, of married, 907; age 40 to 45, the numbers were respectively 1,689 and 1,248; age 60 to 65, they were 4,330 and 3,385; age 70 to 75, they were 10,143 and 8,055; and even at the venerable age 80 to 85, the number of unmarried was 19,688, and of married, 17,400. In each case the proportion is referred to the same round number, 100,000. In whatever way the question is examined, the same result appears. Thus the mean age of death of the men comprehended in the foregoing figures was, for the married men, 59½ years; for bachelors, 40 years. It would, of course, be interesting and instructive to compare these results with ascertained facts in other countries, where the domestic habits of the people differ from those of Scotland. Meanwhile, sanitary reformers need no longer puzzle themselves over the high death-rate among soldiers; for, as Dr. Stark shows, single men, even of picked lives, are far distanced by married men in expectation of life.

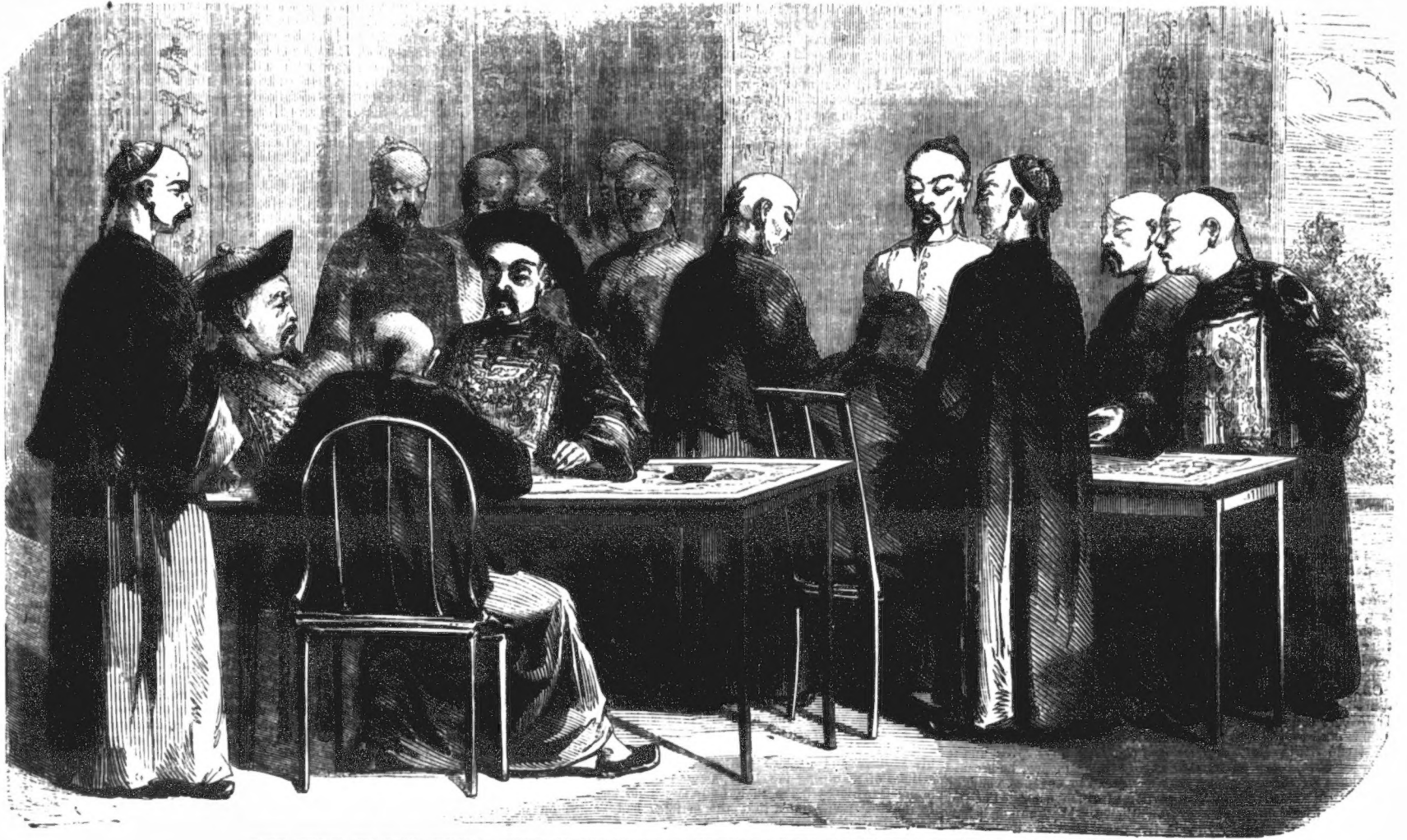
MANNERS FOR LADIES.

THE *repartoir* of etiquette for young ladies is in the work of Robert of Blois called the "Chastisement des Dames," which we will now examine. The object of the work is first stated—to teach ladies how to deport themselves in their going and coming, in their silence and talk. The first injunction, strange to say, is against that excessive volubility of speech which ill-natured people say is a characteristic of the sex. A lady who labours under the absolute necessity of incessantly talking, he says, is often blamed; she should, therefore, moderate her conversation, as too great volubility is a mark of bad training. Still the opposite fault should be avoided; she should not be silent, but make herself agreeable and entertain people. When she went to church or elsewhere she was not to "trot" or run, but to walk steadily, not in front of, but with, her company, because trotting and running did not become young ladies; also, not to look about her on all sides, but to look straight before her, and to salute graciously anyone she may meet, which does not cost much, and is gratifying to others. Always to address poor people civilly, for no better example can be set them by gentle people than that of humility. Not to allow anyone to kiss her, except the one to whom she is all in all; to him she must be as obedient as the monk to his abbot. She ought not to look at a gentleman much, unless he were her lover, because it often creates a false impression in the mind of the person so regarded that she is in love with him. If anyone should fall in love with her, she ought not to boast of it to others; she ought not to allow herself to be won too easily, which is a common occurrence, because men are apt to value less what they win with ease.

TASTE IN THE CITY.

SOME time since we noticed the excellent taste which had been displayed in planting the churchyard of St. Botolph, Bishopsgate, the chief elements of which were sunflowers. We regretted very much to observe the other day that a new spirit had been at work there: the flowers have given way to one of the paltriest of Cockney fountains, a wretched sham in stucco or terracotta, composed of a boy, naked of course, and equally of course, with a cornucopia in his hand, from which, as we presume—for this precious toy was not "at work" when we passed—the water is ejected in a petty stream. Two basins, of the regulation "New Road" pattern, surround a stem that rises from a larger basin, which is planted with flags and other broad-leaved growths. It is a pleasant thing to notice the desire for Art and forms of beauty; therefore we must be content until knowledge guides that desire to better results than an unhappy thing of this kind. The churchwardens are, of course, responsible for this absurdity; they may plead the example of that learned body, the gentlemen of the Middle Temple, when the latter substituted for the pretty and simple tall jet of water beneath their lofty elms the wretched folly which now deforms the historic basin of their garden, as painted by W. Hunt and described by Mr. Dickens. Could not the churchwardens of Bishopsgate adopt the simple jet without cheap decorations?—*Athenaeum.*

THE extension of the Stockbridge Meeting to three days necessitated the bringing forward of the Odiham fixture, and as Monday is a bad day for racing men, the attendance was not so numerous nor so aristocratic as it was last year, though there was a material improvement in the weather, which was bright and clear throughout the afternoon.



THE CIVIL WAR IN CHINA.—THE VICEROY OF CANTON LAYING DOWN HIS PLAN OF OPERATIONS.

A JAVANESE HINDOO TEMPLE.

THE Javanese as a nation, are the most advanced of any in the Eastern Archipelago, they only of those inhabiting that region, have a native calendar, and have made considerable progress in the arts and sciences of civilized life. They appear to have received these originally from Hindostan, together with the Hindoo religion, which is supposed to have prevailed over Java till the conquest by Mahomedans in 1478. The remains of ancient Hindoo temples are very numerous in the island, and are remarkable for their strength and size. Some of these idols are of colossal height, as will be seen from our illustration.

The formation of the camp at the Curragh of Kildare is fixed for the 1st of July, and the cavalry regiments and batteries of artillery destined for the first tour of duty will shortly move thither. The barracks, however, throughout the south and west of Ireland, lately occupied, will not, it is understood, again be altogether denuded of troops.

SIAMESE WORKS OF ART, &c., IN THE PARIS EXHIBITION.

THE manufacture of the precious metals by the Siamese into a variety of vessels, particularly vases, urns, and other articles, in which gold is embossed on silver in a style somewhat resembling that for which the Russians are celebrated, has obtained for the Bangkok goldsmiths an Oriental celebrity. The gold vessels of Siam are almost all of an orange colour, which is produced, we believe, by exposing them, in a certain state of manufacture, to the action of sulphur.

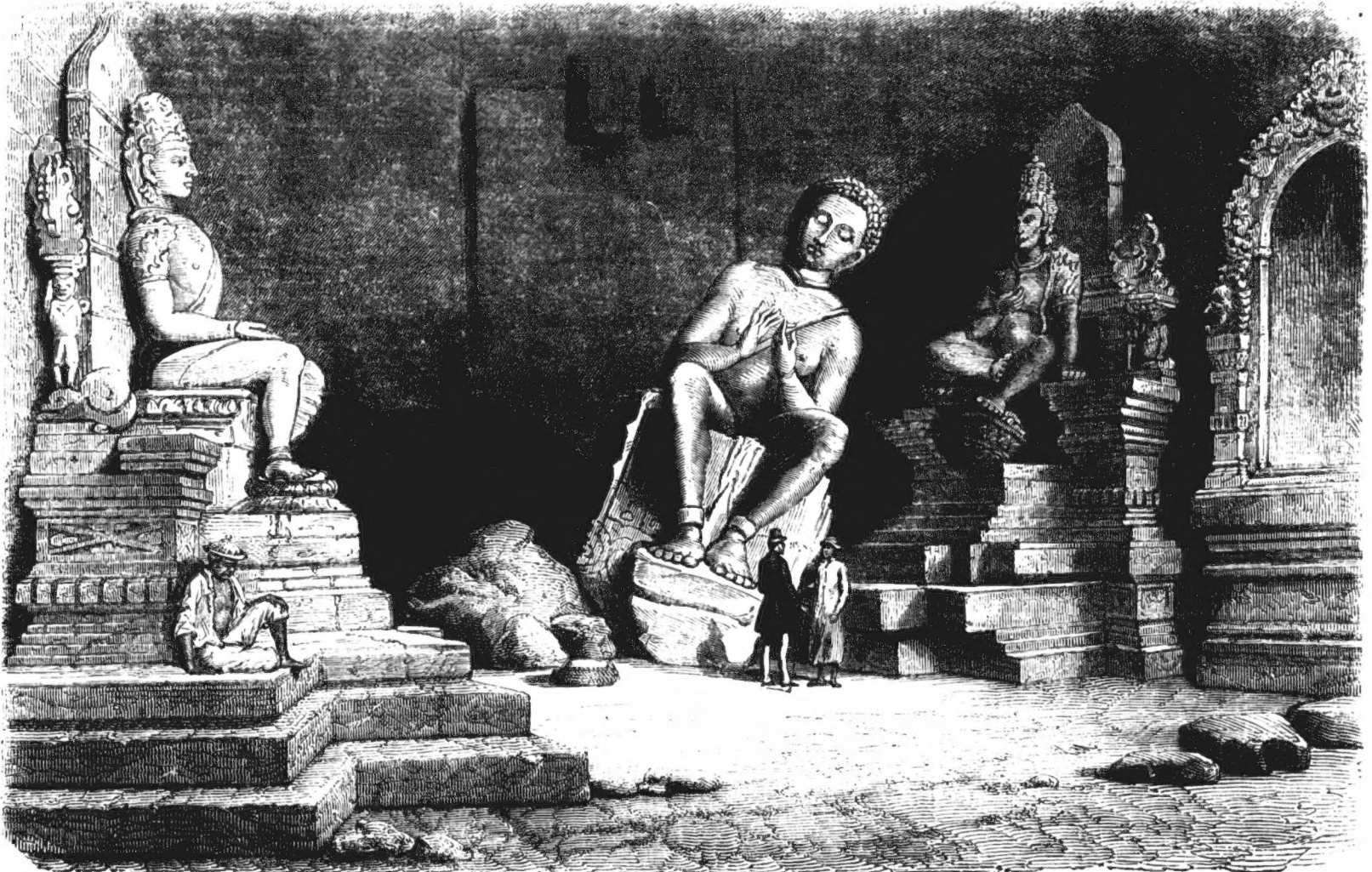
The articles in our illustration (page 308) are very elaborate in their ornamentation. They comprise, 1. Terra-cotta tea-pot and agate cup and saucer, standing on a gold tray. 2. A massive silver salver; beneath it a comb, which, with the exception of the teeth, is of solid gold inlaid with jewels. 3. A conch shell and stand; the scissors at the back are a beautiful specimen of Siamese workmanship. 4. Crown, girdle, and Siamese spurs. 5. Golden throne. 6. Siamese swords and dagger. 7. A gold vase enriched

with jewels. 8. Water bottle and stand of gold, enriched with jewels. 9. A metal drum. 10. A gold cup. 11. An ivory flageolet.

THE CIVIL WAR IN CHINA.

FROM Hong-Kong, April 29th, we have the news that five thousand Nienfei are menacing Kinkiang, and are reported to be within sight of Hankow, having gained various successes over the Imperialists. The Shanghai trade is reviving, and great clearances of piece goods are being made. It is stated that Nankin, Kirmakow, and Neuchow will shortly be declared open for foreign commerce. The Viceroy of Canton is raising a steam flotilla for war purposes. The above is an engraving of the Viceroy laying down his plan of operations.

NOTICE has been officially given that the British Pharmacopoeia has been published, and that it will supersede all the pharmacopoeias that have been hitherto in use in these kingdoms.



LAW AND POLICE.

AN IMPUDENT ROBBERY.—Richard Stewart, 21, was indicted for stealing a gold watch, value £15, the property of Arthur Duke Coleridge, a barrister, from his person. This was another robbery during the passage of the City Militia. At half-past eleven o'clock on the morning of the 3rd of June, Sergeant Ackrill, of the F division, was on duty in plain clothes in the Strand just as the City of London Militia were passing on their way towards Hyde-park. When he was near Twining's Bank he noticed the prisoner and two other men going along, and having suspicions, he watched them as far as Milford-lane. He there saw the prisoner, who was in front of the other two, place himself between the prosecutor and two friends who were with him, and were walking arm in arm. The prisoner, who had a handkerchief in his left hand, put his right hand under his left, and drew the watch from the prosecutor's pocket; but the bow of the watch was too strong for him, and he could not separate it from the chain. He then placed the watch in his left and wrenched it from the bow with his right. Immediately he had broken it from the guard, Sergeant Ackrill seized him. He resisted so violently that Ackrill was compelled to force him into the *Illustrated News* Office, where assistance was obtained, and the prisoner then dropped the watch on the floor of the shop.—Mr. Coleridge said that from the rapid way in which the prisoner was seized and taken, he almost was under the belief that the officer was an accomplice. The prisoner was found guilty.—The Judge said it was a very clever capture, and hoped Mr. Coleridge would not lose his watch again.—George Agar, principal officer at Holloway Prison, put in the following convictions against the prisoner:—Two months, April 23, 1863; two months, March 28, 1864; 18 months, at the Central Criminal Court, September 19, 1864; six months at Stamford, October 20, 1866. A number of other convictions were ready to be proved against him.—The Judge sentenced him to be kept in penal servitude for seven years.—The officer, Sergeant Ackrill, was ordered to stand forward.—The Judge said the grand jury had made a recommendation with respect to his conduct in this case, and they said they were of opinion it deserved the highest commendation. The Court had great pleasure in bearing its testimony also to his conduct, and that was not the first time that he had been deemed worthy of the commendation of that Court. The Court would order him to receive a reward of £1, which he was not to look at merely for the value of the money, but to show the sense of the Court, and hoped it would be notified in the proper quarter.

CHARGE OF PERJURY AGAINST A SOLICITOR.—This case commenced on Friday evening, and was adjourned. The prisoner is Mr. Albert Elworthy. The prosecutor was Mr. Thomas Cannon, a shorthand writer, who was formerly proprietor of a newspaper called the *South London News and Groydon Free Press*, and it appeared that, being anxious to borrow some money, he became introduced to the defendant, who consented to advance a sum of money upon certain security, a portion of which consisted of the copyright of the newspaper above-mentioned. Mr. Cannon, before any money was advanced, made the usual statutory declaration that he was the sole proprietor of the newspaper mentioned, and that the property was unencumbered, and the advance of the money was then completed. Disputes subsequently took place between the parties, and an indictment was preferred against Mr. Cannon by Mr. Elworthy for having falsely stated that the newspaper property belonged to him, and that it was unencumbered, and Mr. Cannon was convicted upon that indictment, and sent to two months' imprisonment. Upon his regaining his liberty he preferred the present charge against Mr. Elworthy, the allegation on his part being that the latter had falsely sworn, when he was summoned as a witness against him upon the former trial, that he did not prepare a draft of the proposed mortgage, and that he (Cannon) did not strike out the words "sole proprietor" and "unencumbered." This was the main question at issue on the present inquiry, but a great number of collateral matters were introduced, having reference to the disputes between the parties, and which were not of the slightest interest to the public.—The jury retired to deliberate upon their verdict, and were absent more than an hour, when they found the defendant guilty.—Mr. Justice Willes, in reference to a technical objection that had been taken on behalf of the defendant, said he would take a little time to consider whether he ought to formally reserve the point for consideration by the Court of Criminal Appeal, and in the meantime the defendant might go out on bail, to appear and receive judgment at the July sessions, if, upon consideration, he should decide that he ought not to reserve the point of law that had been raised on behalf of the defendant.

DISCONTENTED TAILORS.—Several cases arising out of the strike of the journeymen tailors were heard before Mr. Knox. The first charge was against Morris Murphy, for using threatening language towards Thomas Rounding, a tailor in the employ of Mr. Morris, of Pall-mall. Mr. Edward Lewis appeared for the defendant.—The complainant said he was at the Star and Garter public-house, Pall-mall, when the defendant came in, and calling him by his name, called him a thief and a robber, and said he was taking work from Mr. Morris. The defendant shook his fist at him, and told him not to come there again or he would give him something.—Mr. E. Lewis said there was only a conditional threat, and he apprehended that the summons could not be sustained, there being a case in point, "*The Queen v. Mallinson*," to show that under such circumstances it had been decided that a prosecution would not lie.—Mr. Knox, after looking at the case, said there was a shade of doubt. The line was fine as drawn by the law. The language used by the defendant was disgraceful and improper, and the best way to deal with the charge was to call upon the defendant to enter into his own recognisances to keep the peace.—The next charge was against Dorval Edgberg, a Norwegian, for using violence and intimidation towards Isaac Kaizer, a German. Mr. Sleight appeared for the prosecution; Mr. Edward Lewis for the defence.—Isaac Kaizer said, for the last few weeks he had taken work from Mr. Woolmerhausen, tailor, Curzon-street, and had been frequently followed and watched. On Tuesday night he was taking some work to finish at home, and he saw the defendant and a man named Peterson together. Peterson said, "You—Jew, you always take work from the strike houses." He replied he did not know Mr. Woolmerhausen's was a strike house; if he had known it he would not have taken work from the place. Peterson said, "We have watched you twice; we are going with you to see where you live," and put his hand on his (complainant's) collar. He said to Peterson he should be obliged to call a policeman. Peterson said he would give him a good hitting, and he would only wait three days to live. While this conversation was going on the defendant was close to him. He walked as far as Berkeley-street, when the defendant struck him a blow on the side, and knocked him down. Several gentlemen came forward and picked him up, the defendant standing by at the time. The defendant had not spoken to him, and the gentleman advised him to get a policeman.—By Mr. E. Lewis: Had never seen the defendant before, but was certain the defendant was the person who struck him. Was much hurt, and obliged to go home in a cab.—Cornelius O'Connor, in the employ of Mr. Woolmerhausen, said Peterson had been in Mr. Woolmerhausen's employ, but had struck some weeks ago with about fifty others who worked for Mr. Woolmerhausen. Had frequently seen Peterson and the defendant on picket duty near Mr. Woolmerhausen's shop, and had pointed the defendant out to the police.—Mr. E. Lewis said the picketing system was not unlawful.—Mr. Sleight was very glad that question had been mooted. The picketing system, he maintained, was not lawful, and those who practised it would soon learn the fact to their cost, as it was intended to try that question.

He would at once state that he meant to charge the defendant with conspiring, with others, to impoverish the masters in their trade, and with also conspiring to prevent the complainant from obtaining or taking work.—Mr. O'Connor replied: In consequence of so many workmen leaving on strike, the business of Mr. Woolmerhausen had been much injured. Masters had sustained injury in their business in consequence of "pickets" in the streets preventing men from working for them.—Mr. Sleight said he intended to ask for the commitment for conspiracy against the masters in addition to the original charge.—Mr. Knox consented to a remand on two bail in £100 each.

A CRUEL HOAX.—About a dozen men, of respectable appearance, who said they represented between sixty and seventy more, attended before Mr. Flowers, at Bow-street, to complain of a hoax. The whole number had been subjected to more or less inconvenience, and, in some instances, expense. One of the party, who acted as spokesman, stated that they were strangers to each other, but all of the class of clerks, warehousemen, foremen, and the like, and being out of employment, had been attracted by an advertisement in the daily newspapers, to the effect that a person was wanted to manage a small business, upon advantageous terms, and that application was to be made at a certain address in Long-acre. The result was the assemblage in that thoroughfare of such a crowd of applicants as considerably interrupted the thoroughfare, no doubt to the annoyance of the neighbours. They were not able to obtain at the house indicated any information as to the advertisement. No business was being carried on there, and there was no one in the house but a broker's man, who was in possession of the goods of the late tenant, a wine and spirit merchant, who had been distrained upon for rent. It was insinuated that the late tenant was the author of the hoax, and had done it to annoy the landlord, the broker, or the neighbours, and if this imputation was unfounded, it was to be hoped that he would come forward and disclaim it. It was a great hardship to poor men out of employment to be so misled. Many might imagine that their time could not be of much value; but as it diverted them from seeking work in other and genuine quarters, they regarded it as a positive calamity. Not one of them could know with certainty that he had not lost an opportunity of an engagement elsewhere. Many who had come from a distance had actually spent money for omnibus or railway fares—small sums, of course, but ill to be spared by men who were earning nothing. Another applicant said he had been four months out of employment, and had been four times hoaxed, in one case having been put to an expense of 10s. for railway fare.—Mr. Flowers said it was a very cruel hoax, but he regretted that he had no power to afford them any redress.

VALUABLE HEIRLOOMS.—In the Court of Exchequer, Mr. Baron Bramwell, sitting *a nisi prius* with a special jury, had before him the case of Henniker v. Henniker. This was an action by Mr. Henniker, a gentleman residing near Bristol, against his brother and nephew (father and son), to recover certain articles of plate and jewellery, as well as some books, which had been lent to him by his mother, Lady Henniker, specifically by will. It having been stated that the articles had passed out of the possession of the younger defendant, it was arranged that a verdict should be entered for him, and Mr. Russell admitting that as regarded his client he had no defence to the action, the jury found a verdict for the plaintiff as regarded him. Damages £279.

LIBEL BY AN ADMIRAL.—The case of Dames v. Burton was an action for libel. The defendant pleaded not guilty. Mr. Coleridge, Q.C., appeared for the plaintiff; Mr. Serjeant Balfour for the defendant. When the case was called on, Mr. Coleridge said that the action was brought by Captain Dames against Admiral Burton under these circumstances. The plaintiff, who had been a considerable time in the army, had raised himself from the ranks, and of course felt severely any imputation on his character. Having rented a cottage belonging to Admiral Burton, they got into certain disputes, and the admiral took some view of the plaintiff's conduct which he now felt he could not justify. He published two letters reflecting most severely on the plaintiff's conduct, and the plaintiff was obliged to bring this action to vindicate his character. Mr. Serjeant Balfour said that Admiral Burton, in writing the letters, did not intend to convey the imputation which according to his (the learned counsel's) view, his words undoubtedly did convey, and on this being pointed out to him he readily retracted what he had said, and expressed his regret for having said it. He would, therefore, consent to a verdict for the plaintiff with 40s. damages. Verdict accordingly.

THE OLD STORY.—George Grove, a stamper in the Western Central Post-office, Holborn, was charged at Bow-street, with stealing two test letters containing a cheque for £5 and a piece of 240 penny postage stamps, and also with stealing another letter containing a piece of 240 and a piece of 120 stamps. It appeared that some suspicion having fallen on the prisoner, in consequence of the frequent loss of letters in his district, the two test-letters were made up by Mr. Gardner, one of the chief clerks, and addressed to Mr. W. B. Bennett, of No. 1, Brunswick-square, and posted at the district office. In due course they would pass through the prisoner's hands to be stamped. As they did not reach their destination, the prisoner was interrogated and denied all knowledge of them. However he was searched, and upon the cheque and marked stamps being found on him, he admitted that he had stolen them from Mr. Bennett's letters, destroying the letters, and also a memorandum enclosed in the same letter with the cheque. There were also found on him two other pieces of 240 and 120 stamps respectively, which he admitted he had stolen from another letter. There was an endorsement, "Howlett and Co." on the cheque which was not there when it was enclosed in the letter by Mr. Gardner. The prisoner was committed for trial.

EXTENSIVE ROBBERIES FROM RAILWAY VANS.—Frederick John Yearseley, Rebecca Emma Yearseley, his wife, and Sarah Yearseley, his mother, were charged with stealing from a van, on the 3rd inst., in Lisson-street, two boxes, containing 18 pieces of ribbon; on the 4th, stealing a parcel, containing materials for dresses, and a roll of cloth; on the 5th, stealing a quantity of Cashmere materials for dresses, and a hearth-rug; on the 6th, stealing three silk jackets; on the 7th, a parcel containing silk shawls, and a pair of boots.—Henry Hornsby, fruiterer and general dealer, was charged with receiving a portion of the property, knowing it to be stolen. Mr. Beard said.—For some months past there has been a system of robbery carried on in connection with consignments of goods passing over the Great Western Railway on account of Messrs. Pickford and Company, the well-known carriers, and notwithstanding the efforts which have been made to detect the thieves, they have until recently escaped detection. Gloves, ribbons, silks, cloth, and other valuable goods, have disappeared in a most mysterious manner, and, as may be imagined, an unfavourable impression has been created against the Great Western Railway Company's servants amongst the City houses whose goods were systematically plundered. Eventually, however, the measures adopted by the company's police, were successful in detecting some of the thieves, and also a receiver, together with a portion of the property stolen. The evidence would show that Yearseley was a carman in Messrs. Pickford's employ, and entrusted with goods to convey from the goods terminus of the Great Western Railway to the City firms. Some evidence having been adduced in support of the above, Mr. D'Eyncourt remanded all the prisoners, and refused to accept bail.

AN APPRENTICE CHARGED WITH ASSAULTING HIS MASTER.—John Anderson, apprentice to Mr. Tuck, tin-plate worker, of Dean-street, Soho, was charged before Mr. Knox, on a warrant, with assaulting himself from his employ, and he was further

charged with assaulting his employer. Mr. Tuck said that the prisoner had absented himself from his employ ever since September last. Last night he met the prisoner at the corner of Frederick-street, Hamps-road, and before he could speak to him the prisoner knocked him down; he got up and caught hold of the prisoner, and he then knocked him down again; he got up again, but was prevented following the prisoner by the mob which collected. Selina Blizzard, servant to the complainant, gave similar evidence. The prisoner said he absented himself because his master abused him, and said he did not want him; as to the assault, his master caught hold of him, and he did not like it. Mr. Knox told the prisoner that if his master had abused him or ill-used him he could have come to the court and complained. As to his master stopping him, he had a right to do that, knowing that there was a warrant out against him. The prisoner had not only knocked his master down once, but had repeated the act, and he must be taught that there was such a thing as law. He had never heard a worse case on the part of an apprentice, and should commit the prisoner for two months for the assault.

WHOLESALE PASSING OF FORGED CHEQUES.—Charles Wood and Henry Western were charged with uttering a number of forged cheques on the London and County Bank, Shoreditch and Knightsbridge branches, and therefore defrauding the bank. It was stated there were upwards of twenty cases against the prisoners. The following three cases were selected as being the most complete:—Mr. Turner, goldsmith, New Bond-street, cheque for £12 10s. in payment of a biscuit basket, £5 16s. The next case was against Wood only. Miss Temple, No. 25, Margaret-street, said in 1866 the prisoner lodged at her mother's house and went by the name of Crace. A letter was brought to the prisoner containing a cheque for £5 12s., which her brother, at the prisoner's request, got called at the London and County branch. The third charge was for obtaining a revolver from Mr. Bishop, of Bond-street, and paying for it with a forged cheque. Remanded.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE OF A TRADESMAN THROUGH DRINK.—James Berling, aged 33, a greengrocer, carrying on business at No. 91, Central-street, St. Luke's, was charged before Mr. Cooke, with attempting to commit suicide by cutting his throat with a knife.—Police-constable Thomas Smith, 95 G, said that on Wednesday, the 5th inst., he was called to the house of the defendant, and there he saw him bleeding and his throat cut. The divisional surgeon dressed the wound, and found it of such a severe character that he deemed it necessary to have the defendant removed to the hospital, where he had been detained until that morning. When the defendant was taken into custody, and was told the charge, he made no reply, but merely nodded his head.—The defendant, who appeared ill and weak from the loss of blood, said that he had been drinking freely and was not aware when he committed the act of what he was about. He was sorry for what he had done.—The constable said that there was only the defendant's wife in attendance who saw the act committed.—Mr. Cooke remarked that the wife could not be examined against her husband. He should remand the defendant to the House of Detention for a week. The defendant was then removed.

THE POLICEMAN SHOT BY FENIANS.—At the inquest in Waterford on the body of Walsh, the head constable in command of the police party (Barry) stated that the constables were stoned along an entire street in passing to the gaol with those in custody; the prisoners were struck when entering the gaol, and they put their coats on their heads to protect themselves from the stones. When he was inside the gaol his men sent in to him to say that the stone throwing had become so incessant that they could bear it no longer. He hastened out and marched them off. The stones then began to be "poured upon them in a continuous shower." The charge of the police was not by word of command; it did not last a minute; the din and confusion were so great that it would have been impossible to make any word of command heard; he saw more of the men striking the people, but could not say whether it was with the flat of the sword. There must have been several thousand persons in the crowd. He examined the swords of his men and saw no blood. Several of the men, however, "were bleeding profusely from wounds on the head." Sixteen rifles were more or less injured by stones; twenty-five had marks upon them; some of the ramrods were bent, and the steel of swords was indented; several belts were cut through. Although the police were struck repeatedly they never left the ranks: they were very much excited and exasperated. The instant he ordered the men by a gesture to strike up their swords, they did so, and fell back. Constable Mercer said the stone throwing was accompanied with cries, "Take that from the Fenians." He attempted to arrest a man, and was pushed and hustled by the mob, who cried out, "Kill him!" he was struck several times on the head and neck. Constable Brady heard, among other shouts, "Hurrah for Caricksbock" (a place where twenty policemen were killed by the people some thirty years ago). The men put up the butt-end of their rifles to save their heads. Several of the men said, in the head constable's absence, "Are we to be left here to be murdered; is there no one to take command of us?" The jury were discharged without agreeing upon a verdict.

THE GREAT EASTERN IN TROUBLE.—The case of the Great Eastern, under arrest at Liverpool on several warrants, was opened on Tuesday, in the Court of Admiralty, on an important application, and resumed next morning at the sitting of the Court. The seamen, numbering between 400 and 500, had instituted one suit for wages, and claimed damages for a wrongful dismissal. The petition filed on their behalf was objected to on the ground that the Court had no jurisdiction to entertain the question of damages against the limited company owning the ship. The defendants applied to the Court to amend the petition, and the point was discussed at some length. Mr. Butt said it was a suit for wages by 320 seamen of the Great Eastern steam ship, which belonged to a limited company, and the matter would raise an important question of law. The petition alleged that the mariners were engaged to the end of June at certain wages, and that they were dismissed on the 1st of May last. An affidavit of a painful character made on the part of the seamen had been put in and which he submitted ought not to have been filed. There was no doubt the men were entitled to the wages earned, but the point was whether this Court had jurisdiction to entertain a claim for compensation. It was said they had a lien on the ship. They had as to wages actually earned, but the measure of damages was a question for a jury and not for this Court. The case proceeded, and the judgment will probably be reserved.

APPREHENSION OF A HORSE-STEALER.—Thomas Jones, aged 18, address refused, was brought up, on remand, charged with stealing a pony, belonging to William Huxtable, of Little George-street, Bethnal-green. The pony was stolen from the stable of Mr. Huxtable, and subsequently found in the possession of the prisoner, who was endeavouring to sell it.—The prisoner, in his defence, said he was passing along Tooley-street, where he met a boy holding the pony. The boy said he had held it two hours, and had been promised a shilling, but he could stay no longer, and gave the pony over to him to mind. Mr. Maude committed the prisoner for trial.

A MISCHIEVOUS FELLOW.—A clerk named Faulkner, residing in Sloane-square, was fined a sovereign at Marlborough-street, for damaging a geranium in Hyde-park.

A MAN TORN TO PIECES.—On Saturday, William Pickard, aged 60, was oiling a shaft at the corn mill of Benjamin Margatroyd, near Bradford, when his clothing becoming entangled, he was taken up and dashed against a wall, his head being instantly smashed to pieces, and his arms and legs torn off.

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New Paris Fancy Silks,
1½ Guineas, 2 Guineas, 3 Guineas, and 4 Guineas.
The long length of 15 yards.
Rich Moire Antiques, all Silk,
£2 18s. 6d., 3½ Guineas, and 4 Guineas.
10 yards double width.
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